

CHINA MAIL

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HONG KONG, TUESDAY, JULY 4, 1950.

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U.S. GROUND FORCES REACH KOREAN WAR FRONT, DIG ADVANCE POSITIONS

N. Koreans make no serious progress; Pyongyang raided ADMIRALTY STATEMENT

Purge of Chinese Reds

London, July 3. The Chinese Communist Party is to carry out a purge of its membership, according to the Soviet official news agency despatch from Peking, received in London today.

The purge will be conducted under a resolution which has been adopted by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and will be directed in the first place at leading members, Tass reported.

The resolution is aimed at improving the work of Communists, "strengthening the victory of the people's revolution" and "successfully implementing the gigantic undertaking to improve the country's economic and financial position," it added. —Reuter.

BRITISH COMMENT SOBERS UP

London, July 3. After a week of almost unanimous support of the decisive action taken by the United States in the name of the United Nations over Korea, some of the British national papers are now settling down to a more sober appraising of the incident.

Over the week-end, in addition to the weekly review "New Statesman and Nation," which called the U.S. decision "hasty, two Sunday newspapers with mass circulation, the "Reynolds News" and the "People," claiming more than a 4,000,000 circulation, began to do a little straight thinking.

The "Reynolds News," in the frankest editorial yet, came out with the statement, referring to the action of the Soviet Union, it is a blunder of the first magnitude for a great nation to act in a manner which increases the danger of a universal war.

It added: "The first consequence has been to start a small-scale shooting war. The second consequence has been to strengthen the hands of those American reactionaries who think that Asia's poverty can be solved with machine-guns and who still dream that Chiang Kai-shek will ride back into Peking on the roof of an American tank."

Mediator

The paper concluded by suggesting that even at this stage an effort should be made to isolate the Korean war with a mediator, of world stature and repute, and named Pandit Nehru of India as the one man who measures up to that standard.

The "People," in a front-page article signed by "Man of the People," commented: "Nobody seems to find a factual answer to the one vital question: who started the fight?"

The article said: "Let us face the inescapable fact that the real danger in Korea is not that the North may beat the South but that a civil war in a Pacific peninsula may be turned into a war of strength by the giant opposing forces of Communism and Democracy." —Reuter.

The weather

At 0600 GMT (8 p.m. HKST) a ridge of high pressure extends Westwards from the Pacific anti-cyclone to Formosa. The Northern depression is moving slowly Eastward to the SE of Hokkaido. Pressure is moderately low over China and Indo-China.

Today's Forecast—Light or moderate winds. Partly cloudy with occasional showers. Continuing very warm.

Yesterday's Weather—

Maximum: 70.8 deg. Fah.

Minimum: 70.8 deg. Fah.

Rainfall: Trace. Total since Jan. 1—

244.8 mm.—17.19 in., as against an average of 984.1 mm.—38.61 in.

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N. Koreans make no serious progress; Pyongyang raided ADMIRALTY STATEMENT

American ground forces today reached the war front, dug advanced positions and got a baptism of fire from strafing North Korean planes. But, by nightfall, they had not seen the ground enemy. General MacArthur's advanced headquarters in South Korea said the invaders had made no serious progress during the day, and only sporadic fighting had taken place.

A spokesman indicated the break through the Han river line at Yongsungpo by two tank columns might have been less serious than first anticipated. The Americans were rushed forward from their staging base to head off these columns.

American pilots reported most Communist convoys during the day were apparently lying low during daylight hours to avoid intense strafing. A renewed surge tonight might bring the invaders in contact with the Americans.

American bombers raided the North Korean capital twice today and dropped more than 800 bombs, Radio Pyongyang said to-night.

Radio Pyongyang said that North Korean fighter planes intercepted the bombers and knocked down two. However, American officials did not confirm this report.

A fleet of 30 planes struck the city in the morning at 6.30 a.m. The second attack came at 1.30 p.m., the radio said.

Brind's message

Bombs were rained on the city. In London, the Admiralty said today that British warships came through unscathed in their first fight with North Korean vessels. Supplementing General Douglas MacArthur's communiqué on yesterday's engagement off the coast of Korea, the Admiralty released the following message from Admiral Sir Patrick Brind, Commander-in-Chief of naval forces in the Far East.

ATTLEE FACES LABOUR LEFTISTS

London, July 3. The Prime Minister Mr. Clement Attlee, was faced today with the possibility that dissidents in his own Labour Party may force a parliamentary vote of confidence over his decision to support the American policy in Korea.

Political quarters said some of these so-called labour "back benchers," most of them left-wingers, were challenging the legality of the American action in the United Nations Security Council. They contended the UN decision for military sanctions against Communist North Korea was invalid because Russia as a permanent member of the Council did not vote for it—United Press.

EARTHQUAKE SHAKES BOGOTA

Bogota, Colombia, July 2. A strong earthquake shook Bogota at approximately 5.40 p.m. today. There were no early reports of casualties or major damage.

The shock lasted only two seconds, but was strong enough to cause large buildings to sway and send their residents rushing into the streets. —United Press.

Global propaganda war vs. Communism planned by U.S.

Washington, July 3. Congress will be asked this week to declare a global propaganda war against Communism.

Plans for an all-out United States counter-attack on the "third front" of the cold war will be laid before a Senate Foreign Relations sub-Committee by the Secretary of State Mr. Dean Acheson, the former Secretary of State Mr. George Marshall, General Dwight Eisenhower, the Vice-President Mr. Bernard Baruch and other international leaders.

They are expected to warn that

America's story into "literally every radio set in the world" it also calls for the use of all other media of mass communication, such as motion pictures and the printed word, to refute Russian propaganda on a global scale. The revolution would subdue the world, said Congress, that would have to appropriate the money.

No estimate of the cost has been made. A tag of funds has been

operated on the 10th floor of the

Senate, where the subcommittee

provides only a modest

the entire committee effort.

It is expected that the subcommittee

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Terry Towelling

SPORTS SHIRTS

IN ALL COLOURS

BEACH JACKETS

IN SPARKLING-COOL WHITE

BATH ROBES

IN PLAIN COLOURS WITH
CONTRASTING CUFFS—
OR GAILY STRIPED

Lane, Crawford's

1850

1950



Mr. A. L. Collyer, the well-known lawn bowler and Head Attendant of the Mental Hospital, Medical Department was presented with a pair of carved ivory flowers and a bridge of ivory elephants on a black wood stand. Dr. K. H. Utley made the presentation. Mr. Collyer is seen repeating after the presentation.—"China Mail" photo.

Farewell party for Mr. Collyer

Mr. L. A. Collyer, Head Attendant of Mental Hospital, Medical Department, and Mrs. Collyer were presented with a pair of carved ivory flowers and a bridge of ivory elephants on a black wood stand by Dr. K. H. Utley, Senior Medical Officer, on behalf of the staff of the Medical Department and the Mental Hospital to mark Mr. Collyer's retirement. The gifts were presented to Mr. and Mrs. Collyer as a token for Mr. Collyer's 25 years' service with the Hospital which he joined in 1925.

Auditor out on high bail

An authorised auditor, Ip Shing-fat alias Arthur Ip, aged 30 and a clerk, Fung Kin-leung, alias Peter Fung Yam-fong, aged 33, were each allowed bail of \$20,000, half in cash and half in surety, by Mr. J. Reynolds at Central yesterday.

Another accused, Wong Chee-sing, proprietor of the Wing Lee Hardware Shop, of 154 Wellington Street was granted bail of \$30,000, half in cash and half in surety.

The three accused were charged with conspiracy to defraud the Hong Kong Government between March 24 and April 22 by supplying the Inland Revenue Department with false information in respect of business conducted by the Wing Lee Hardware Shop during the year ending December 31, 1949.

ASP Shaw that the police had no objection to bail and that they have completed the initial inquiries. He added that bail of \$30,000 in cash be granted to the accused.

Mr. C. Y. Kwan, for Ip said that the amount asked for by the prosecution was so high that it was tantamount to no bail.

A day or two after Ip was arrested, said Mr. Kwan, he rang up the police and asked for bail for his client. The Police at that time asked for \$30,000. His client had failed to raise the money and had found it impossible.

Mr. Reynolds said that the prosecution asked for \$50,000 to make sure that the accused would appear in court.

Mr. Kwan said that in this case bail ought to be granted to the accused as he is local born. For two or three generations the Ip family had lived in Hong Kong and a man like the accused who has a profession is not likely to go over the border.

Mr. Y. H. Chan for the third accused said that his client had a big business in Hong Kong and that there is no chance for him to give up his business and go over the border.

Mr. Alfred Y. Ho said that he had just been instructed to represent the second accused. The accused is a married man and has three children. He was working for the first accused part time at a salary of less than \$200 a month.

Accused has a father who has been in the Government service for more than 20 years and is attached to the Secretariat of Colonial Affairs. The father's pension alone, said Mr. Ho, is good enough security for his son's attendance in court.

Mr. Ho asked that bail should be fixed at a small sum and the father to sign a bond for the sum of \$10,000.

The fourth accused, middle of Arthur Collyer, was granted bail of \$30,000.

Correspondence

The Editor takes no responsibility for views expressed in letters by correspondents, and by no means necessarily agrees with them.

FOOTBALL IN THE STREET

Sir.—On the evening of our holiday I went to Wan Chai at 7.30 p.m., and halfway there I saw a boy playing football on the pavement of King's Road. I advised him to be careful not to play in the middle of the road but he did not listen, and almost at once he was knocked down by a lorry coming from behind. He suffered head injuries. We raised an alarm with the Eastern Police Station and the boy was quickly removed in an ambulance to the Queen Mary Hospital for treatment.

Yours etc.,
C. T. S.

FOURTH OF JULY

Sir.—Exactly 174 years ago, today, July 4, 1776, a new State was born by the famous Declaration of Independence of which we today read with cheering hearts such wording as:

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the Governed."

The principle embodied in this declaration was first thought of as a political belief, but today, looking at the sound political structure of the United States this principle has turned out to be the best ever formed and the form of government of the United States the most workable one.

The late President Franklin D. Roosevelt once said: "We are all immigrants," and by this he meant to emphasise a common bond between the different peoples who went to America to settle themselves ever since the discovery of that Continent by Christopher Columbus on October 12, 1492. The United States played an important part in World War II, which she participated in defence of the principle of her Independence Declaration and, immediately after the attack on Pearl Harbour, she fought gallantly with the resolute determination to remain "free and equal."

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On the occasion of the 174th anniversary of the Fourth of July, and again with the coincidence of the outbreak of the Korean conflict, it is of great significance to celebrate this memorable anniversary and it is even of greater importance than the political principle of the Declaration of Independence which is universally understood by the people of the whole world.

Yours etc.,
GEOFFREY I. C. SHEN.

DIRE PROPHECY

Sir.—Bertrand Russell's prophecy, as such, was scarcely worth the space used for his publication, considering how little he said that was not common knowledge and the subject of general conversation. But it is in a sense encouraging that he is able, for once, to take an orthodox view.

Speaking of Mr. Collyer, Dr. Thomas, representing Dr. I. Newton, Director of Medical Services, Dr. K. H. Utley, Senior Medical Officer, Dr. P. M. Yap, Medical Officer in Charge of the Hospital, and many others, including European and Chinese staff of the Hospital.

Speaking of Mr. Collyer, Dr. Thomas, representing Dr. I. Newton, Director of Medical Services, who was unable to attend yesterday's ceremony, praised Mr. Collyer for his hard work during the past 25 years and his excellent qualities which were demonstrated during his long service.

Even after the Japanese had taken over control of the Colony, Mr. Collyer did not cease his work until he was put on a truck by the Japanese and driven to Stanley Camp, Dr. Thomas said.

The post-war years were the hardest for Mr. Collyer who denied himself recreation and almost reconstructed the Hospital single-handed. Dr. Thomas said:

One wonders if his unwonted concurrence with popular opinion is due to a deterioration of that urge to fly in the face of convention, which has been for so long an essential part of his personality; or to the fact that Philosophy cannot conceive of a more dreary possibility.

Thanking Dr. Newton, Dr. Thomas and his friends and colleagues in the Medical Department and Mental Hospital, Mr. Collyer said: "This is the hardest part leaving those friends—but I can assure them that their friendship will never be forgotten."

Visible reminder

"I can assure you that the gifts will occupy a prominent position in our home, to be a visible reminder of our friends and colleagues in the Medical Department," Mr. Collyer concluded.

Mr. Lawrence Alfred Collyer was born in England on August 17, 1892. He came to Hong Kong in 1928 and immediately joined the Mental Hospital. After being interned in Stanley Camp during the war he re-entered the Hospital and started almost immediately to reconstruct the Hospital single-handed as soon as he was released. He was Acting Head Attendant from July, 1929 to January, 1930 when he was appointed Head Attendant of Mental Hospital.

After Mr. Collyer's retirement, Mr. R. E. Porter will be Head Attendant of Mental Hospital.

Mr. Porter joined the Hospital in March, 1949 as Deputy Head Attendant. He was with the Royal Navy during the war.

Mr. John Gunther, American author, arrived in Hong Kong yesterday from Tokyo.

Mr. Gunther said that he has spent the past several months in Japan gathering material for a book. He also said that he intends to write several feature articles on possible visit to Hong Kong.

He is well known for his books "Inside Asia" and "Europe and Inside U.S.A."

Mr. Gunther, who arrived on Pan American Airways with Miss Gunther, plans to stay in Hong Kong about a month before continuing on to Japan.

He did not comment on the



The office of the Public Works Department was the scene of a double presentation yesterday for two members of the staff who are retiring and will be leaving the Colony on Friday by the Carraghe. Mr. A. P. Weir, before presenting Mr. W. E. Hollands with a silver tray set, said that Mr. Hollands had been recently decorated with the MBE. Mr. Hollands is one of the oldest members of the Government Service and was once a policeman. Mr. Weir also paid tribute to Mr. G. P. Murphy who is also leaving the Colony on retirement. Photo shows Mr. Hollands and Mr. Murphy.—"China Mail" photo.

Rumour on Peking assets

In a completely unconfirmed report, the popular independent vernacular "New Life Evening News" said yesterday that the local organisations of the Peabody's Central Government have been ordered by Peking to remove their assets from the Colony as quickly as possible.

Local Chinese commercial firms said that they are unaware of any intensified activity on the part of agents here, acting on behalf of business interests in China.

They said that the situation is normal and that there has been no rush to transport stocks out of the Colony.

Hong Kong Government had previously announced that petroleum products, rubber, wood, oil, coconut oil, copper, tin, and diamonds may not be exported to China and Macao.

Personalities

Messrs. W. C. Furnham, Lun Kung-sun, D. Y. Hsu, and G. N. Heller arrived in Hong Kong during the week-end from Bangkok by CPA.

Arrivals here from Singapore during the week-end by CPA included Messrs. D. Warner, Ng Kau-tin, Tse Kam-hung and Lee Tai-fu.

Arrivals from Tientsin and Tsingtao on Sunday by the ss. Hunan included N. Busfield, Mrs. M. G. Blantford, Mrs. J. G. Francis, J. G. Francis, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Kleyce, Mrs. E. R. Kordel, Mrs. B. Leslie, R. A. Leckiebach, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Miller, W. C. Rosenthal, Mrs. Z. Shillie, Mr. and Mrs. C. Thompson and Mrs. B. C. Welbourn.

Mrs. M. L. Voigt, Miss E. Christensen and Mr. W. Kirkwood left Hong Kong for Tientsin yesterday by sea. Hupeh.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Entenmann, Messrs. Siao Yu Lun-ling, and Tchen Kai left Hong Kong for Haiphong during the week-end by Air France.

Among those who left for Saigon by Air France during the week-end were Messrs. R. Ellington, Ho An, and To Hon-chin.

Tenancy appeal allowed

Mr. Justice A. D. Schools, Acting Puisne Judge, yesterday allowed an appeal with \$250 costs against a decision of the Tenancy Tribunal on a preliminary point of law, and ordered the case back to the Tribunal for decision on other aspects of the dispute.

The applicant was Mr. Marian Ramsey, landlord of 141/143 Waterloo Road, who was represented by Mr. C. Lobeck, KC, instructed by Mr. J. M. D'Almeida Remedios.

Mr. B. A. Bernacchi, on the instructions of Deacons, was for Mrs. M. A. de Menezes, tenant of 143 Waterloo Road.

At the hearing before the Tenancy Tribunal, the applicant claimed the premises back as landlord and stated that she required the occupation by herself, her son, and his family.

A preliminary point was however raised as to whether or not the applicant came within the definition of "landlord." The Tribunal President held that the applicant did not qualify as a landlord, and dismissed the application.

Mr. Justice Schools yesterday held that Mrs. Ramsey was by definition landlord of the disputed premises and that in his opinion she required the premises for occupation as a residence.

He remitted the case back to the Tribunal for the issue of greater hardship on either side to be argued out.

Australian stowaways' appeal

The three Australian stowaways who arrived in the Colony by the ss. Luckenbach from Manila on June 10 and have been kept in gaol custody since then appealed to Mr. F. X. d'Almeida at Kowloon yesterday, saying that they were willing to work on any ship which would take them back to Australia.

The case was then remanded for one week.

Brown is charged with driving a motor vehicle on July 2, while the influence of drink and also with driving without due care and attention from Waterloo Road near Pitt Street in Central on July 2.

Mr. John Gunther here on visit

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A 25-year-old Chinese woman jumped or fell into the harbour from King's Pier last evening but was rescued by a nearby boatman.

She is Li Ching-wah and was taken to Queen Mary Hospital by ambulance for treatment after her rescue.

Two other accidents occurred last night resulting in the serious injury to two Chinese males.

Chen Yih-tai, aged 22, was alleged to have received serious head injuries when he struck his head on King's Pier at 11.30 p.m. while riding on his bicycle.

He was taken to Queen Mary Hospital, where he is reported to be recovering.

Wei-tien aged 21, was alleged to have been hit by an automobile on King's Pier at 11.30 p.m. while riding his bicycle. He was taken to Queen Mary Hospital, where he is reported to be recovering.

He did not comment on the

WEEKLY CHINA MAIL
CONTAINING ALL THE LOCAL NEWS
OF THE WEEK FROM THE
"CHINA MAIL" & "SUNDAY HERALD"

Price 50 Cents

ON SALE EVERY THURSDAY

Printed by the Chinese News and Advertising Company

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\$1 for every additional insertion
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Reply for the Following Box Nos. are awaiting collection.

Nos. 584, 587, 589.

Replies will be forwarded to the Advertiser if requested on
the original form which should bear their names and addresses.

A suitable announcement will be inserted Free of Charge if
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those with perfect English need
apply. Must be able to work on
occasion until 2 a.m. Apply with
copy of references and salary re-
quired to Box 590 "China Mail".

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RENOMMEE Dresses wide
selection of cool Morning, After-
noon, Evening & Formal Dresses.
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NATHAN ROAD, TEL. 59327.

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corn or ingrowing toenail when a
visit to Baten's expert chiropodist
can put you right? Consult Baten's
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CARPETS & RUGS—Genuine
Peking and Tientsin, lovely de-
signs and colours, various sizes
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Rug Co., Kwaymally Building, 4th
Floor (Opposite Hong Kong
Hotel) Queen's Road, Central.

PREMISES WANTED

AMERICAN Firm requires 350/-
700 sq. ft. office space in building
central district with telephone all
must be transferable and direct
dealing. Reply Box 589 "Sunday
Herald."

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Tenders are invited for pur-
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Harbour Launch (Hull), 45 ft.
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ft. Cabin Harbour Launch (with
engine), 30 ft. Heavy Duty
Harbour Launch (with engine),
35 ft. Fast Motor Launch (with
engines), 20 ft. Cabin Launch
(Hull), 25 ft. Motor Boat
(Hull), 25 ft. Fast Motor
Launch (Hull) and 16 ft. Fast
Motor Dinghy (Hull).

Tender Forms and permission
to view will only be issued from
Section 1A of the Naval Stor-
Dept., H. M. Dockyard, Hong
Kong, on the payment of a de-
posit of H.K.\$500.00 from Mon-
day to Thursday, 3rd to 6th
July, 1950. The deposit will
be returned to unsuccessful
tenders.

Completed Tender Form
should be returned by hand,
not later than NOON, on
Friday, 7th July, 1950.

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB

KWANTUNG HANDICAP—7th OCTOBER, 1950

SPECIAL CASH SWEEP

Tickets in the above can be purchased at the Club's Hong
Kong Branch Office, 5, D'Aguilar Street, as well as at the
Kowloon Branch Office, Nathan Road.

Over 200,000 tickets have been disposed of to date.

By Order,

S. A. SLEAP,
Secretary.

Hong Kong, 3rd July, 1950.

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for

SPECIAL ROUNDUP
OF KOREAN SITUATION

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U.S. troops reach
Korean front

(Continued from Page 1)

Major Richard A. McNees, a
F-80 jet pilot, returned to a South
Korean airbase from a strafing
mission against the advancing
Red column and reported little
activity in the area.

He said he found a supply
column on a road South of Seoul
but not yet South of Suwon.

The jets swooped in to attack
and McNees said some of the
troops "flew sky high" when hit.

The pilot said he thought the
convoy was carrying petrol.

Airmen hunting the advancing
columns also spotted some Com-
munist rail activity South of
Seoul.

Returning pilots from the
Yonpo raid by the 20th Air
Force's B-29s said results were
excellent. The big bombers
were protected by 14 Australian
Mustangs.

Japanese who fought in the
Red Army believe that the tough
battle-hard Korean forces of 76,
000 which joined the peasant
army of Mao Tse-tung in routing
the Nationalists from Manchuria
is providing the punch for the
North Korean push into the
South.

These men, who escaped from
the Chinese Reds and made their
way to Japan, said today there
were two Korean units with the
Chinese Reds both with legendary
reputations for reckless fighting
and savagery.

One was described as the
"Democratic Advance Army" of
50,000 men, which took part in
the capture of Changchun in
April, 1946 and in the battles of
Kien, Tunghien and Harbin and
fought all through central Man-
churia. The second is the Rho
Kun-kan army of 17,000 men.

The Japanese who volunteered
the information refused to give
their names for fear of reprisal
from the Reds, but Dr. Akiyoshi
Yoshida, a physician who served
three years as medical officer
with the Reds before making his
escape, said many of these
Koreans were born in Manchuria
trained in Siberia and naturalized
Soviet citizens. He said many
could not speak their mother
tongue.

Yoshida said these Korean
soldiers, who were trained to
toughness in their rough frontier
life, were responsible for the
massacre of several thousand
Japanese at Tungtien near
Manchuria-Korea border in
February, 1940.

Because of their wild nature the
Chinese Communist leaders had
difficulty in controlling them and
sent them back to North Korea
after the capture of Mukden in
1948.

In recognition of their services
the Chinese Communists granted
equal rights to 700,000 Korean re-
sidents of Manchuria.

Japan, meanwhile, today
moved to put its shipping
facilities at the disposal of Gen-
eral MacArthur, to aid Re-
publican Korea. In what a
Japanese newspaper pointed out
could well be the first step
toward Japan's acceptance in
the United Nations.

The decision was made by the
Vice-Minister's conference and is
planned at a meeting of the
Yoshida cabinet tomorrow to-
gether with the subject of Japan's
first post-war anti-war rati-
cations.

A report carried in all the
evening newspapers, the source of
which was not given but which
obviously was with official Japanese
Government sanction, said the
Vice-Ministers today decided to
strengthen shipping and land
transport facilities and put har-
bour facilities in shape for Japanese
co-operation with the United
Nations action in Korea.

The newspaper reports indicated
the government had not committed
itself on the question of a
Japanese volunteer unit to fish
in Korea but left the question
open. —Associated Press and
United Press.

Special attention is drawn
to the fact, that it is an offence
to register more than once.
Persons who, having been re-
gistered elsewhere, are in pos-
session of Identity Cards or
temporary Identity forms,
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certificate of registration.

W. F. C. JENNER,
Acting Commissioner
of Registration.

June 30, 1950.

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB

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SPECIAL CASH SWEEP

Tickets in the above can be purchased at the Club's Hong
Kong Branch Office, 5, D'Aguilar Street, as well as at the
Kowloon Branch Office, Nathan Road.

Over 200,000 tickets have been disposed of to date.

By Order,

S. A. SLEAP,

Secretary.

Hong Kong, 3rd July, 1950.

NOTICE

RECRUITING LOCAL
POPULATION

BRITISH ARMY

The Recruiting Office will
open in Whitfield Barracks,
Kowloon on Thursday 8th July
1950 for the pre-selection of
recruits.

Applicants should apply to the
"IN" Gate of the Barracks in Nathan
Road, Kowloon at 9 a.m.

One hundred men are re-
quired as Education Instructors,
Clerks, Drivers, Mechanics,
Electricians, Bakers, Seamen,
Paint & Metal Workers,
etc. Preference will be given
to those men with some know-
ledge of their trades.

Applicants must bring with
them two letters from reliable
Hong Kong citizens guaranteeing
their good behaviour and honesty;
together with one photograph of them-
selves which will later be re-
turned to them. This is im-
portant. They must also have
been born in, and now be living in,
the Colony of Hong Kong.

The Army life is a happy
one in which there is a good
future for the right type of
man. There is no compulsion
to join and anyone is welcome
to come along and have the
conditions of Service explained
to him.

There is a special need for
Educational Instructors and
Clerks and for these men, the
chances of quick promotion are
good. It is essential that men
selected for this type of work
have a good knowledge of
English.

J. P. SOREN, Major.

Recruiting Officer.

1st Battalion, Royal Ulster
Constabulary.

1st Battalion, Royal Inniskilling
Fusiliers.

1st Battalion, Royal Ulster
Fusiliers.</p

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Amusement
centre for
Kowloon

Kowloon now has a new amusement centre. The Lai Chi Kok Amusement Park, said to be one of the largest of its kind in this part of the world, opened its gates to the public on Saturday, after undergoing more than two months of interior decorations.

The amusement park is located at Lai Chi Kok, next to the well known Lai Chi Kok beach. The site was at one time occupied by another amusement park of a smaller scale which featured two modern swimming pools. Today the new amusement park still maintains the two swimming pools. Beside the pools, the park also boasts of a luxurious ballroom.

The "Floating Ballroom" as it is called, is built on a mound surrounded by a small stream of water. As the ballroom is constructed without walls on its lengthwise sides, the management claims that the "Floating Ballroom" is the coolest ballroom in the Colony.

The new amusement park also has a number of other features, including shooting galleries, game houses, rotating wheels for joy rides, "aeroplane" rides, hall of mirrors. The park has also two open-air theatres, one of which is specially constructed for motion pictures whereas the other is for stage shows.

Then, there is another amusement park which is still under construction: the Ming Yuen or the Sun Park.

The Sun Park is situated on Nathan Road very near the Nine Dragon Servicemen's Club. Although the new amusement park has not yet started to do business, colourful lights and games equipment have already been installed.

The entrance to the Sun Park is beautiful. Like the one to the "Forbidden City" in Peking, the entrance has a tone of bright red with flower dragons painted over it.

The Sun Park is somewhat similar to the Lantau Park. It has no ballroom.

New dancing hall

Do you also know that Kowloon has a new dancing hall? The Spanish Dancing Hall, located on Portland Street near Prince Edward Road.

On July 1, the new Castle Peak Hotel opened its gates to the public. A suburban hotel located in a beautiful spot near the 17-mile-stone, the hotel is the successor to the old Castle Peak Hotel.

Do you know that a pavilion of the beach in front of Tien Hau

KOWLOON SHOPS FULL OF GOOD THINGS

The Kowloon shops these days are full of good things. Here are some of the real bargains now available:-

Animals! The Sunny Company have a delightful collection of farmyard sets. Your small children will be entranced with them, there are miniature pigs, cows, chickens and horses, which can be enclosed in a real farm by assembling fence, barns and farmhouse. The farmer, his wife, a milk-maid and haymakers complete the picture.

If your children are interested in some of the wild animals that roam at large in other lands, let them see the toy giraffes, elephants and lions, to mention just a few, which the Sunny Company also has to offer. These are constantly adding new selection of toys in Kowloon and are constantly adding new selections to their already excellent stock.

Brocades — rich, gorgeous, colourfull. They are to be found at Ying Tai & Co. in the Chung-king Arcade and can be obtained in hostess gowns, the jackets for which this Company is so well known and — latest innovation — short or long evening capes, which hang beautifully. These can be bought ready made.

Temple, in the New Territories, has been recently reclaimed and is now a parking lot.

According to reports the reclamation project was completed at the cost of more than \$10,000. More than two months were spent in filling the beach with sand and granite.

The reclamation project was carried out at the request of local residents, the report added.

"Mong Kok" are the two Chinese characters meaning "busy corner." Mong Kok is the district North of Yaumati district. The centre of Mong Kok district is in the vicinity of the Broadway Theatre and the Nathan Road Branch at the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank.

Now due to the presence of the Broadway Theatre, the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, Nathan Road Branch, the Nine Dragon Servicemen's Club and, in the near future, the new amusement park, the Sun Park, Mong Kok may be considered the busiest amusement and shopping centre on the mainland.

According to some old mainlanders, 10 years ago Kowloon's busiest street was Shanghai Street where the population was 100 per cent Chinese. Now, Nathan Road is considered the busiest street on the mainland.

Do you know that a pavilion of

or you can choose your own brocade and own design.

The menfolk will be interested, too, in the pure silk shirtings material which this Company has to offer. This comes in stripes and plain colours so suitable for the present warm days.

Carpet Industries have just received a new shipment of Indian carpets which, I am assured, last for a lifetime. These are really beautiful in colouring and design.

I found that if you are planning to buy a new carpet the manager of Carpet Industries will go to infinite pains to advise you on colour schemes and sizes. There are such as Indian rugs to be found here. These are extremely useful in small spaces. You can also buy here Gongloume Linoleum, which can be cleaned and washed easily.

Dairy Farm's latest

Frosted Foods are the latest news at the Dairy Farm — frosted fruits, frosted vegetables, and frosted fish, all cleaned, peeled and prepared, ready for use. When defrosted it is hard to believe that the fruits and vegetables have not just been picked from the kitchen garden. Just look at them in their boxes when next you visit the Dairy Farm and your mouth will water, and you'll be sure to buy, as the prices are most reasonable.

Frosting, by the way, loses none of the vitamin content of these foods.

Are you looking for sports gear?

E. C. Fincher's shop near the Star Ferry has everything you'll want. If your tennis racket seems to have lost its bounce, have it restrung at very reasonable cost — and your badminton and squash rackets, too. But if you want any type of new equipment, then this is the place for you.

golf clubs, and balls of all the well-known makes; rackets of every kind; and for the fisherman's all the rods, reels and lines he can possibly require, as well as Midways' fresh-water tackle.

This, in fact, is the sportsman's Paradise.

Hotel extension

Grand Hotel have taken over a

further building at 14, Carnarvon

Road, and converted it into modern and comfortable flats suitable for small families or young marrieds. It is reasonably quiet here, and near the bus terminus and ferry. Non-residents are welcome in the restaurant. Have you tried their famous steaks and grills yet? Another specialty is afternoon teas. Go there after a shopping session and relax with a "good cup of tea" — so refreshing these hot days. They also serve home-made cakes and scones.

Tamara May has an exciting new collection of cool, colourful gowns. See her organdies with check trimmings, bows and tucks. There are Bemberg silks in simple tailored styles, which always look so right, whatever the time of day. I saw an outstandingly smart white jersey silk dress with a bold Mexican design on the hem and sleeves.

Tamara May seems always to have such a large and varied stock: sports' blouses, slacks and shorts in a large range of sizes, and dresses for every occasion. Drop in today — or any day. There is always something new.

At Swatow Weng Lee & Co. you can find just that "something" you've been looking for to give as a present, or keep as a souvenir. There are ivory carvings, silk underclothes,

which include those most useful half-slip — nightdresses beautifully embroidered, and children's pyjamas decorated with hand-worked Chinese designs.

Beach equipment

If you've been looking for equipment for the beach, then it's the Victory Company you want! They have most impressive array of beach towels, shorts, slacks and pedal-pushers.

You can also find here those sandals you've been looking for. The Swatow Book Club is as well stocked as ever. They have a large range of pocket editions of the classics and a pleasing collection of books on famous painters. A very happy hour can be spent browsing round the counters. And, of course, if it's the latest in whodunits you want, then you'll find them here.

G. M. Arthur & Co. have an entrancing array of silverware to offer — cocktail sets, silver pencils, silver name caps for decanters. You'll find just the gift for the special occasion here.

If you haven't yet sent your furs for winter storage, arrange to do this without delay with the Siberian Fur Store. They will also remodel your furs at moderate charge.

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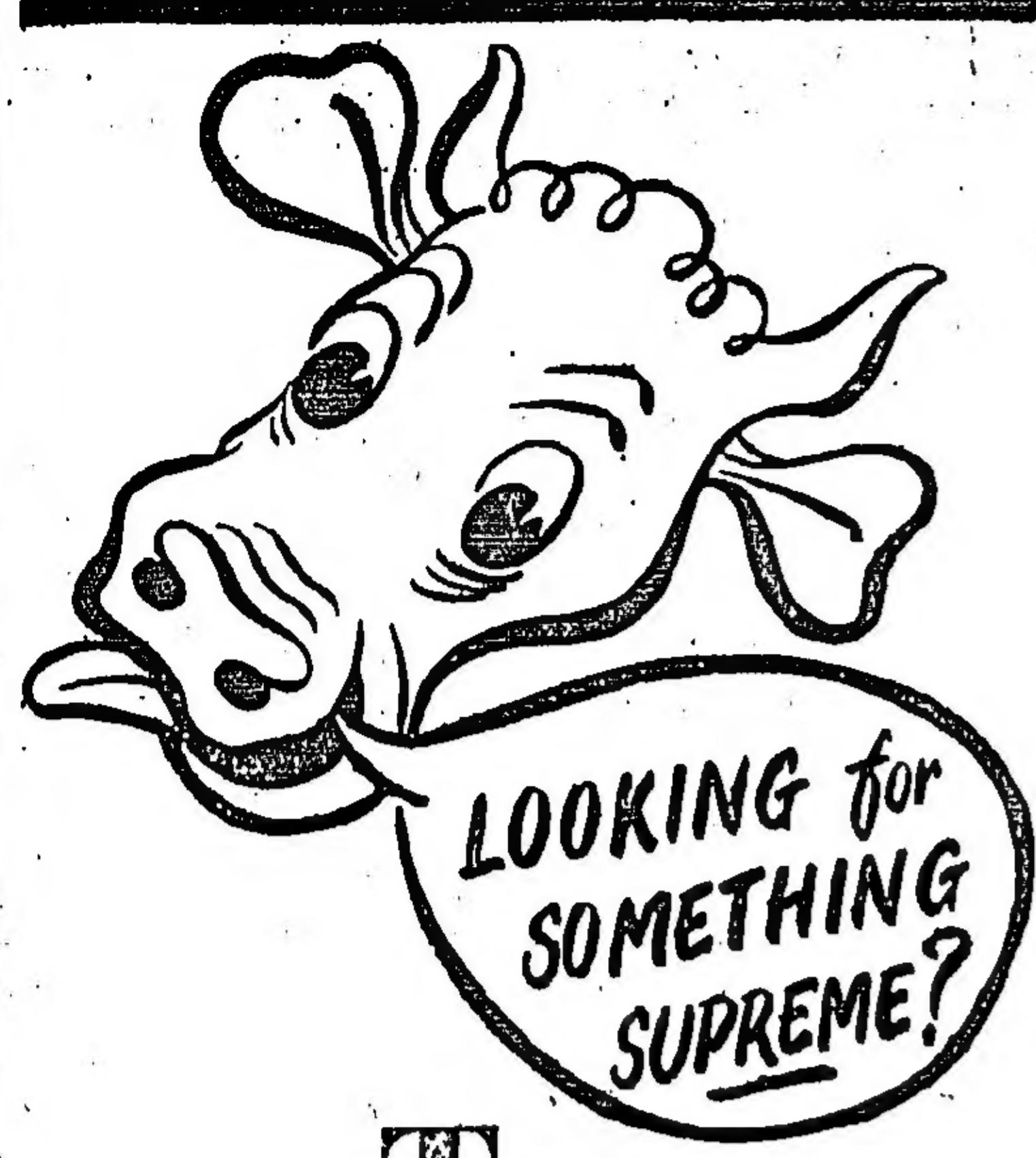
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GRANT



New air force for Italy to include Vampire jets made in Italian plants

Morrison on Korea incident

Manchester, July 2. The Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. Herbert Morrison, said today acceptance of the fresh challenge in Korea by the Western democracies is the only way to preserve peace.

Mr. Morrison told a Labour Party rally in Manchester the North Korean invasion of South Korea was an act of naked aggression.

"It is not only the duty but the interest of freedom loving peoples to come to the assistance of the victim as provided for by the charter of the United Nations," he said.

"Only by showing that the free democracies will take a stand can we hope to convince disturbers of the peace that aggression does not pay."

"We have been bearing the brunt of the 'cold war' for months in Malaya, which our boys have been defending against the terrorists in the hot jungle.

"By accepting this fresh challenge, I have every hope that a world war can be averted, this is the only way to preserve peace."—Associated Press.

Japanese peace message

Geneva, July 2.

Seichi Kawamoto, chairman of the Hiroshima City Council, told delegates to the World Assembly for Moral ReArmament today that citizens of Hiroshima are determined to establish a peaceful world.

He said, "Citizens of Hiroshima realize that the world must end that they must do something about it. When I go back I intend to spend the rest of my life spreading the spirit of moral reArmament in Hiroshima and abroad."

Kawamoto, who with 70 other Japanese delegates was officially received by the city of Geneva in the past week, was the first Japanese to speak as delegates from 25 nations resumed their session here.—United Press.

SIGNING OF A PLEDGE

Moscow, July 2.

All Soviet employees of the United States Embassy here met yesterday to sign the Stockholm peace pledge to outlaw the atom bomb. Soviet employees of other foreign missions here have done likewise as part of the general movement started last week.

The United States Ambassador, Admiral Alan Kirk, and his staff worked late last night and all day today on Korean developments as mass meetings through Russia, denouncing United States "aggression" in Korea, continued throughout the weekend.—United Press.

Milan, July 3. Within two years Italy expects to have an all-new air force of 200 American Mustang fighter planes and 100 Vampire jets.

That is all she is allowed under the peace treaty. She has nearly that many now, but they are all patched-up Spitfires, Mustangs and Lightnings of World War II vintage.

The 200 Mustangs, all new models, will be received in the American arms aid programme. The first shipments of the arms aid have not yet brought any planes, but they are expected to start arriving soon.

The Vampire jet fighters will be built in Italy's first military aviation manufacture since the war.

Their manufacture here is made possible under an agreement reached recently between the Italian Government and the De Havilland plant which makes the Vampires in England.

Three plants

The jets will be built at three of Italy's biggest airplane plants: Fiat at Turin, Reggiane at Reggio Emilia, and Macchi at Varese. They will be called Vampire—Fiat, Vampire—Reggiane and Vampire—Macchi.

It is not yet known how soon the first of the Vampires will be ready. Tools and equipment will have to be obtained, and much work done. After the war Italian plants which had produced fighting planes reconverted to other manufacture. The Piaggio plant at Genoa started making little motor scooters.

But 100 of the planes, bringing Italy's modern fighter force up to the 300 limit, are expected to be furnished within two years. After that, manufacture will continue to provide new models to replace the old as they wear out.

Italy claims to have had the world's first jet plane in flight. That was back in 1941 when the laboratorie of the big Caproni plant turned out a model which Mario Du Bernardi flew from Milan to Rome.

It was not much of a success: its top speed on the test run was scarcely over 200 miles an hour. The Caproni plant has since gone out of business.

Civil aviation

Italy has some civil aviation manufacture. Fiat produces its jet-motor G212 trans-ocean passenger model; Macchi makes the Macchi 320 two-motor plane; Agusta turns out a B110 four-seater.

But all of these are on a limited scale.

Since 1943 Italy has patched together what she could on an airforce from spare parts and broken-down planes the allies abandoned.

At first the re-assembly work was done at Lecce, in Southern Italy. Since 1945, the re-assembly plant has been at Bresso, near Milan.

It has been turning out patched-up planes at the rate of seven a month. They will fly—although Italian air force pilots are not too happy with them. But they would be of little use as the fighting airforce as the Southern anchor of the Eastern power's European line.—Associated Press.

Comment on visit of Indian Navy

Singapore, July 2. The goodwill visit of the Indian naval squadron to Singapore was a visible sign of the tremendous step forward that India has taken as a free, independent Republic, Rear-Admiral S. Barnard, the Royal Navy Flag Officer commanding the squadron, said tonight.

He was speaking at a dinner in honour of the squadron by Indian Moslems of Singapore.

The Indian naval squadron, consisting of seven ships headed by the Indian flagship, the cruiser Delhi, has been on a visit to Singapore since June 21.

It will leave for Penang and Indian waters on July 5.

The President of the Indian Muslim Association of Singapore, Mr. Adam K. Ibrahim, said that Indian Moslems were "proud to be loyal citizens of the great Indian Republic and joined wholeheartedly in the enthusiastic welcome to the squadron."—Reuters.

Several hundred

There are no accurate figures on the number of Americans who are living a hand to mouth existence. One source said there are known to be several hundred and that there might be more than 1,000.

Under the GI bill of rights, some jobless Americans in the Philippines receive \$100 to \$125 a month. It keeps them going but does not provide a comfortable living.

The American Association of the Philippines has 300 applications from Americans for help in finding jobs. Since import and exchange controls were imposed employment has been hard to find.

No plan has been worked out yet for repatriating Americans in the Philippines. And according to social workers, not all of them want to be repatriated.—United Press.

Previous posts

At the time he joined the UN in 1945, Myrdal was Minister of Commerce and Trade in the Swedish government. Previously he had served as chairman of the post-war Economic Planning Commission for Sweden.

He also had been professor at the University of Stockholm and at the post-graduate Institute of International Studies in Geneva.

In 1938 he came to the United States, under the sponsorship of the Carnegie Institute, to direct a study of the Negro people.

Mrs. Myrdal was already known internationally as a sociologist and writer when she joined the UN in 1948. She began by taking intensive studies at the University of Stockholm and at Uppsala University in Sweden and then studied in London, Leipzig and Geneva. In 1929-30 she studied in the United States under a Rockefeller fellowship. She once was psychological assistant at Sweden's Central Prison. Later she founded and directed a training college for nursery school and kindergarten teachers.

She also wrote several books in the field of sociology and education.

The Myrdals collaborated on two books, crisis in the population question and contact with America.

Mrs. Myrdal served in numerous government commissions in Sweden before entering international work on a full-time basis. These included the government committee for international relief, where she served with the late Count Folke Bernadotte, the Royal Commission on Education Reform, and the Committee on Constitutional Organization.

She also served on the Stockholm City Council and the Stockholm City Planning Commission.

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DAILY AT
2:00, 5:15
7:30 &
9:30 P.M.

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John Agar Adele Mara Forrest Tucker
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Directed by John Wayne Associate Producer Edward S. Cahn

A REPUBLIC PICTURE



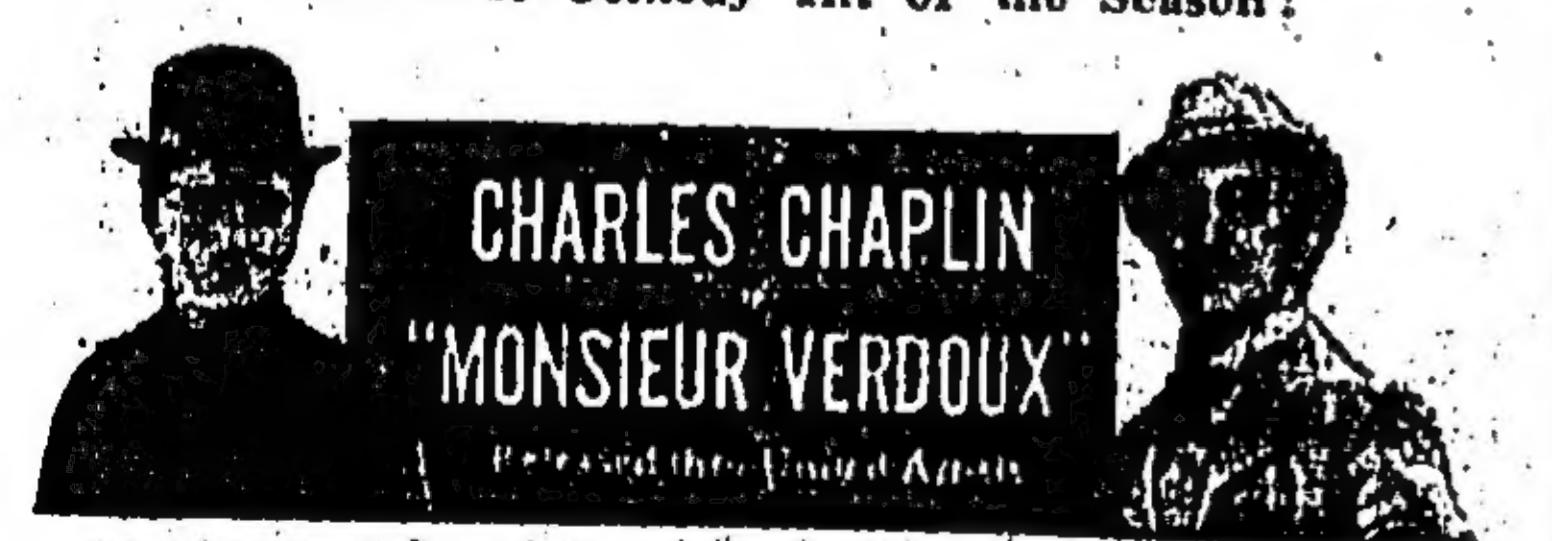
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THAT DANGEROUS AGE

Napoleon's rank too impressive for his captor to write down

E. German envoys' citizenship

Berlin, July 3.
You need more than a Communist party membership card to become an ambassador of East Germany. Soviet citizenship is required.

The Russian occupation zone, which sprawls between the Elbe and Oder rivers, has claimed to be a sovereign republic since last October.

It asserts that 16,000,000 East Germans now rule themselves — friendship with the Soviet Union" being their watchword.

In the Bonn republic, every cabinet minister has openly criticized the Western Allied powers at one time or another. But in East Germany, no official ever says a word against Russia.

There is an utter lack of friction between Soviet foreign policy and the East German government. The reason appears obvious.

The government is headed by communist President Wilhelm Pfeck and Communist Deputy Premier Walter Ulbricht, both of whom became Soviet citizens during long years of exile in Moscow.

Six of their seven ambassadors abroad are not only veterans of the German Communist Party. They are Soviet citizens, too.

The seventh, who proves the rule of dual citizenship by being an exception, missed out on a Soviet passport simply because he had to spend the Hitler era in Nazi concentration camps.

Only Iron Curtain countries have so far recognised the fledgling Eastern Republic. And they took their cue from the Kremlin, the first to initiate diplomatic relations.

The Kremlin's promptness has made Soviet Ambassador G. M. Pushkin the dean of the little diplomatic colony in East Berlin.

A brand-new embassy is nearly ready for him amid the ruins of the Unter Den Linden. It is the largest and costliest post-war building in the city. German reparations paid for it.

The seven embassies of the Eastern republic are located in Ruzia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria and China. Ambassadorships are expected to be filled soon in Vietnam and Albania. But the Albanian job is little wanted, in view of rumours that the tiny Balkan state may break off like Yugoslavia from the Soviet bloc.

Top emissary is Rudolf Appel in Moscow, a native of the Austrian empire and a Communist deputy in Czechoslovakia's Parliament before the war. Accepted as a Soviet citizen, he returned to Prague to resurrect his party after the end of hostilities. But reliable agents were badly needed in Soviet-occupied Germany, so he quickly transferred his activities.

Dr. Friedrich Wolf, who wrote "The Sailors of Cattaro" and other plays during an extensive Communist career, represents East Germany at Warsaw. He organised the "Free Germany" committee in Moscow in wartime.

Three Moscow friends of Wolf — Erich Kops, Johnny Lehr and Johannes Koenig — are ambassadors in Budapest, Bucharest and Peking. Frau Anne Kundermann, former Moscow secretary of Wilhelm Pfeck, heads the diplomatic mission to Sofia. Political enemies refer to her as the "Red Czarina."

The only ambassador without Soviet citizenship is Fritz Gross in Prague. But his devotion to Communism goes back to 1920. Arrested by the Nazis, he spent 11 years behind bars. Among his fellow prisoners were Czech Communists now in important posts in the Prague government. For this reason, Gross won his appointment despite not having lived in Russia. — Associated Press.

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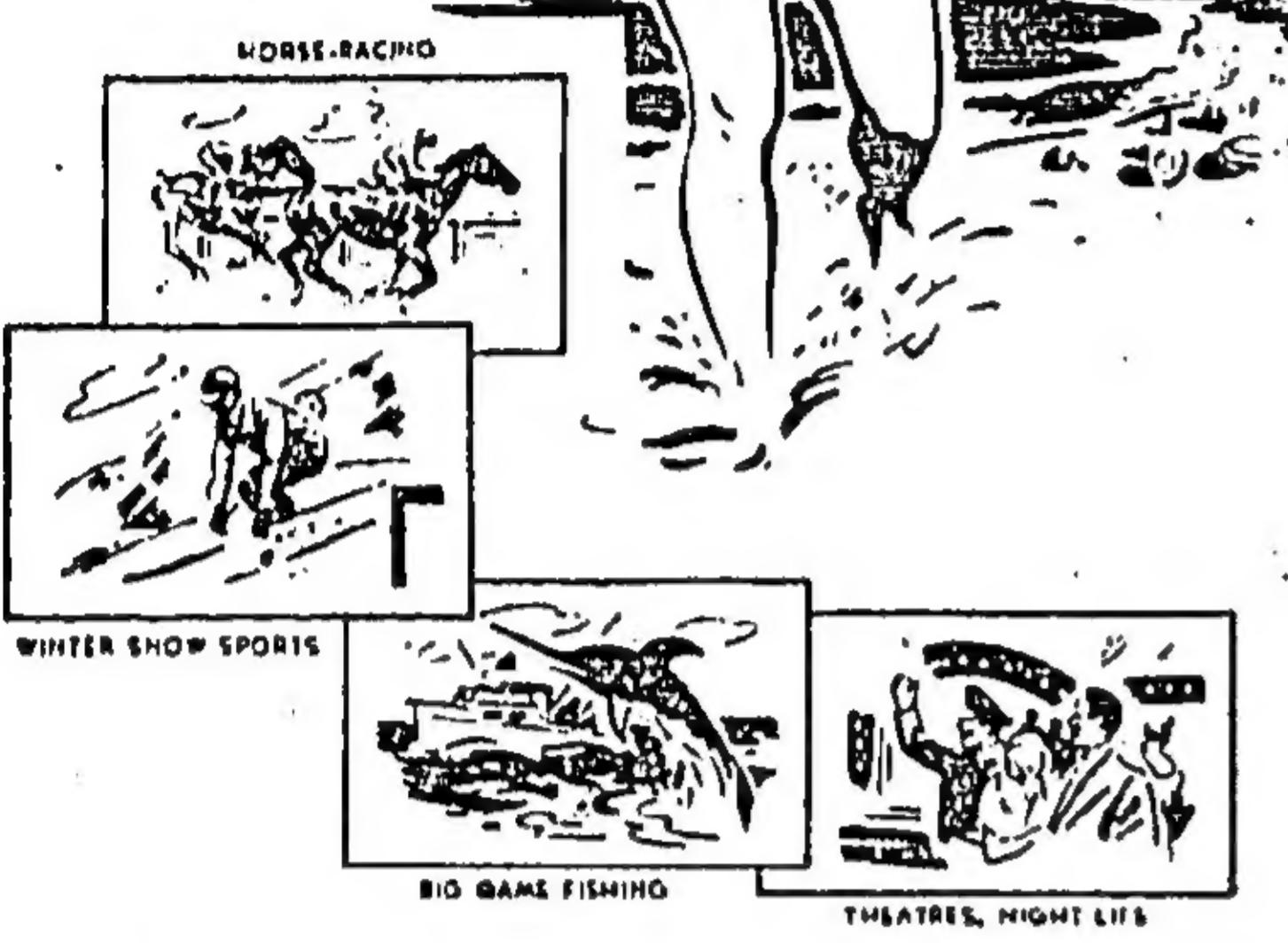
"We are united as one man and we shall fight

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Mr. & Mrs. A. W. BLACK

P.P.C. per B.O.A.C. Plane

A NEW DEDICATION

The American people will celebrate their Independence Day this year in much the same forms as have become traditional, both at home and abroad. But the celebrations will have a background of grim purpose. The Security Council called for the restoration of peace and a ceasefire in Korea. The Government of the United States responded with a swiftness in action that was in marked contrast with all previous experience of the United Nations and its predecessor. The lead it has taken in responding to the call has been supported with singular unanimity by practically the whole of the free world.

The American people have put their hands to the plough in a great enterprise in support of one of the basic principles to which all nations have subscribed. It is necessary to hold fast to the issue of principle on which all action has been based. This was clearly expressed by the Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, in his address to the American Newspaper Guild. The President, he said, had enunciated the policy of the Government to uphold the sanctity of the Charter and the rule of law among the nations. The size and speed of the attack, he said, made it evident that it was a premeditated action. He recalled that the United States recognised the new Government in South Korea in January last year, and that many other members of the United Nations had done the same. After reviewing the background of recent history against which the aggression had taken place, he went on:

"The great single fact which stands out from this summary of history is that a peaceful people ruled by a sovereign independent government of their own choosing, brought into being by the United Nations and recognised by the great majority of the free nations of the world, was attacked in a cynical and brutal act of aggression. We are confronted with a direct challenge to the United Nations. Whether this organisation, which embodies our hopes for an international order based on peace with justice and freedom, can survive this test, will depend upon the vigour with which it answers the challenge, and the support which it receives from the free nations."

It is salutary to look back on the repeated efforts by the United Nations Commission to bring about peace and unity in Korea. In those efforts it received no aid whatsoever from the Government of North Korea, but a complete and absolute rebuff. No member of the Commission was ever permitted to set foot on North Korean soil.

The Communist regime would have nothing to do with it, nor with the principle of compromise or conciliation. It sought the unification of Korea, but on its own terms and its terms alone. Those terms right up to the end, were surrendered. Quite possibly it would not have borne the sole blame if it had agreed to negotiate through the United Nations Commission, for the leaders of the South Korean Government were also very difficult men, headstrong and obstinate. But at least the South Korean Government was elected by the votes of the people, re-

THE CHINA MAIL, TUESDAY, JULY 4, 1950.

"My most exciting assignment."--No. 2:

WHEN LANCES DEALT DEATH

By

Francis Boyle

"Find out just what is happening in Chile." The terms of reference may seem vague now, but at that time it was obvious that a revolution of sorts was brewing, simmering or already exploding, in the 2800 miles (average width only 110 miles) of one of the most delightful countries on the earth.

One by one, South American Republics had revolted. It was the recognised thing. But Chile—for some four years she had been under the iron heel of one of the earlier dictatorships. Now, or where, could she find the power to assert herself and get rid of the tyrants—if tyrants they were? For there was no denying that this same dictatorship had brought innumerable benefits to the country.

It was, for a change, a law-abiding country. Its finances, on the surface, were sound. Its incomparably wealthy nitrate fields had been acquired by the State.

Anyway, one knew the country well. And a chance of getting away from the sticky heat and artificiality of Buenos Aires in the Argentine was too good to be missed.

Finally, orders were orders.

There was no air passenger service across the mighty chain of the Andes in those days. But there was nothing uncomfortable about the Trans-Andine railway. In fact, you bowl for countless miles across the immeasurable Argentinian pampas before ever you change to the Trans-Andine railway. Then you climb and climb, and descend and descend, until you reach the incomparable levelness of Santiago, Chile's capital, encircled by the snow-capped Cordillera and beautiful beyond description at sunset.

Source of trouble

One expected trouble on first arrival, for the sequence of trouble in South America was nothing new. At various times there had been that affair of the Chaco War between Bolivia and Paraguay and that curious occasion when the Chilean Air Force had bombed units of its own Fleet.

Santiago, however, seemed quiet, but one was advised to stay indoors. Nobody did, of course, and there were numerous identity checks by the efficient carabineros. In the British Club, one shrugged shoulders and had another drink. Some bars on the main thoroughfares were closed. The remainder did a roaring trade in Chicha (grape cider) and cold beer, "monkey's tail," while patrons, with an eye on the door, said that the day of tyranny was passing and, incidentally, to hell with Peru. They always added that in Chile, before the Tacna-Arica settlement with their Northern neighbour.

It is 21 years since the first talkie newsreels were shown in Britain, for the first British news-reel in sound was of the 1929 Derby—the year Trigo won at 33 to 1.

It was made by British Movietone News, a company that has been first in newsreels ever since.

Cinema addicts had already absorbed studio-made talkies and had grown accustomed to "silent" newsreels; but here was the real thing—the Derby, just as if you were there on Epsom Downs, bookies shouting the odds, the swift clip of galloping horses, the roar of the crowds. (People said: "No one will bother to go to the Derby now"; they still do.)

It was a sensation, a scoop for the lusty newcomer, British Movietone News, that set people talking. All over the country it was on show only four days after the race.

New standards

Within a few years those same cinema-goers were taking it for granted that they could pay their shillings and see and hear not only the Derby but all kinds of events, "scoops" too, within a few hours.

British Movietone News set a new high for speed, efficiency, and exclusives in those early days.

Today, as it celebrates its 21st birthday, as 7,000,000 cinema-goers look forward each week to its bi-weekly news-reels, it can look back on an impressive record: 1929—the first Derby, with sound.

1932—the critical Cup final goal in a B.M.N. news-reel sequence, which showed that the ball had been "out of play" just before the goal was scored.

1934—Hitler, strutting at a foundation stone-laying ceremony, was plucked into pieces. The Nazis tried to have that news-reel suppressed and failed.

1937—That wonderful colour film of the Coronation (B.M.N. scopped the pool by hiring all the Technicolor cameras in this country.)

1944—The final, shattering assault on Monte Cassino.

1949—First pictures of the Amethyst from the Yangtze.

The news-reel cameras have "caught" many incidents and scenes that have been cut in the interests of good taste, diplomacy, and Mrs. Grundy.

Unhappy phrase

There was, for instance, the statesman who began an interview: "I am quite conscious..." then paused.

The off-stage, lecherous remark by a prince in a public occasion: "This is no job for a man."

A Denby at which the news-reel cameraman, entranced by his bet to a colleague who lost eight of the books, later in the afternoon the colleague saw his bookie in one corner of the pictures he had taken—rapidly dismantling his stand and disappearing. These are thought to be the only real-life pictures of a "wisher" "wishing."

Scores of "earth" slides and embarking incidents that can't wait.

in my hands, I pounded on with a dry mouth and sorely pulsating heart. I was no revolutionary. I was no Chilean. I had done no wrong... or had I?

Here they came. I cannot say that lance or that I felt the "hot breath" of the charger down my neck. And then squealed horribly. The horse snorted, some sort of physical operation was performed so near behind me, and, terrified beyond belief, I darted into a doorway. There I stood trembling, my passport held out. I hoped the lance would pass me by or, pausing, would realise my nationality.

Went mad

They said afterwards that it was somebody on the roof of the nearby Union Club who cast the first stone. Others followed. The stones were revolver bullets and several policemen lay dead or dying on the ground. Hitherto reasonably patient, the carabineros went mad.

They did not fire over our heads. They fired straight into the compact mass of hundreds of gapers. How many fell I do not know, for, thoroughly willing, I was carried forward by the frightened multitude which stampeded for the nearest side-street. There was another volley and a man a yard behind me fell. And then, as we reached the side-street of San Antonio (not far from the refuge of the British Club) the terrifying thing happened:

With a clatter of hoofs the mounted carabineros, lances gleaming well in front of the heads of their mounts, came after us at the charge.

Into doorways darted some of the crowd, to be wrangled out by those wicked lances. Into side streets went the rest. And into the Calle San Antonio went I and a score of others, at the double. We were but a few yards down the street when the sound of hoofs proved that several of the lancers had wheeled in after us.

Putting my faith in God, the British Club some fifty yards ahead and the British passport

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Open door

At first I did not know whence came the voice. But then, just as those hateful hoofs started up again, I realized that the door behind me had been opened a fraction and an agitated Chilean was bidding me enter. I entered—and collapsed on the floor.

They would not let me leave the house that night. I helped to dress the wounds (one, a lance wound) of the revolutionaries who had sought asylum in that house, and wondered what good my passport would do me if the house were raided.

It was not raided. The morning brought news that the President had fled to the Argentine frontier by car. The population went mad. The tyrant was gone, Down with all tyrants! And, incidentally, to hell with Peru.

What was it all about? Queen Sabe? It was revolution, that was all, and there will be another one tomorrow. If I asked just what they fought each other for, some local Don Casper proudly told this little Willibeline: "It was a famous victory!"

To this day, mechanised or otherwise, I am scared stiff of lancers.



The State Department has politely rejected Chiang Kai-shek's offer to send seasoned troops to Korea.

Just like I told ya, bud. If we gotta surrender any time, we don't need no help from experts.

Report states that the Irish police are engaging in a brief campaign to collect up some experts. They are determined to expose girls who expose girls.

"Independence Day fare announced."

Judging by the invitation cards, cocktails go on continuously from before noon to late at night. Faro enough.

Regarding this new cut in British newspaper, Myrtle asks how you can have seven-page papers.

Well, you see, dear, they just leave one page blank.

In America they're advertising sun-tans made of chinchilla, for ornamentation, not fu warmth.

Taking 10 wickets in an innings for the second time in a month, this chap Pepper must be regarded as hot stuff.

"Queville's government may only be temporary."

Nonsense. French governments invariably last for at least a week.

"Are the wrong girls playing tennis?"

No, I wouldn't say they were playing tennis.

According to "Pravda," Stalin will never stand for Mr. Truman. On the other hand, he might possibly be willing to sit for Mr. Churchill.

Just to emphasise the holy holyness of the war against North Korea, the two American generals appointed, are called Dean and Church.

"Stork brings babies to Dutch vessel."

Facilities should be provided for local sub-editors to learn the facts of life.

"Yes," said Myrtle's mother after a party. "The gossip was wonderful. But it got so late I could hardly keep my mouth open."

Problem facing all the news-reel companies and the film industry today is the challenge of television, which runs its own news-reel; but Mr. Sanger says there is plenty of evidence that the public still wants independent news-reels; that it would revolt against any attempt to have news-reels vested in a monopoly—the B.B.C.

In the early days of sound-reels, most people got "mike fright." Today, according to B.M.N. "ace" cameraman Paul Vyand, you can push a "mike" in front of a schoolboy and he'll talk and talk and talk.

Their trials

None of the news-reel cameramen is what he calls a "lens louse." They come in male and female species, publicity-hunters who never miss a chance of getting in front of a news-reel camera and hogging the scene as long as they can.

Then there are the "anglers" again the stars, who have learned at which angle they photograph best and always try to present that angle to the camera short—people who perform miracles not to get alongside someone tall.

"Ye should never throw away lighted cigarettes—run down an' rip it!"

THE DAY THAT NEWS BEGAN TO TALK

By John Hall

happened when people are off-guard.

A number of war pictures were considered too gruesome. (During the war people became injured to ghastly sights, but now we have got back to pre-war sensitivity.)

Early in the '30's the news-reels, battling for public favour, had their own private "war," and the

public laughed as companies, having bought exclusive rights for big events, struggled to prevent rivals from "pirating."

Cup final war

British Movietone News tell against themselves the story of the Cup Final when they had to buy tickets in a roundabout way and smuggle their cameramen into the ground.

The moment their men produced hidden cameras they were scooped on by agents of the "rightful" company. The ticket had been "planted."

That "war" ended on an hysterical note when "pirates" strove to beat a barrage of balloons round a Test match ground by firing the upper rooms of a house.

The "pirates" were seen and spotlights were rushed in and trained on their camera lenses. Quickly the "pirates" produced mirrors to reflect the spotlights and in doing so boggled the players.

After that there was peace.

Red-faced reminiscence from B.M.N.: That reminiscence from Chelsea Arts Ball three years ago when, by accident, a young lady got on the news-reel wearing nothing but her New Year's resolutions.

The eight minutes of Movietone News was compiled and condensed from about two hours of reels, some taken by B.M.N.'s own cameramen, others by Movietone news-reel men who are stationed all over the world. Most popular news-reel "shots" are those of the Royal Family, who appear, in two out of three news-reels.

The King takes a close interest in news films, frequently "directs" when the news-reel men take informal pictures of his family.

By arrangement, one cameraman "covers" royal events and his aims are distributed to all the companies, including E.M.N.

The cameraman assigned to take pictures last year of the Duke of Edinburgh, Princess Elizabeth, and HRH Prince Charles arrived at Windsor Castle to be greeted by the Duke with the news that baby was asleep and they'd have to wait.

To fill in time, the Duke had the cameraman down to him at his private cricket practice net. That went on for an hour before the baby awoke.

In 21 years public taste for news-reels has changed, says Mr. Gerald Sanger, who has been editor of British Movietone News for all but a few months of its

existence.

U.S. TURNS DOWN CHINESE OFFER OF TROOPS FOR KOREA

U.S. action boost to Indo-China

Paris, July 2. The fast American action to defend South Korea gave the biggest morale boost in four years to the French, fighting to hold the soft underbelly of the Far East in Indo-China. Common reaction in French government circles to the American decision to hold the line against Communism in Asia was: "Now we know we can count on support if an important attack comes."

The reaction came as Taiwan reports claimed that Chinese Communist troops were moving South toward Indo-China, where only a thin line of French fort guards the frontier.

There has been some speculation that the next Communist move in the Far East might be to try to dislodge the French, who already have their hands full trying to beat the Communist-led Nationalists who want the French out of Indo-China. But the threat is nothing new, officials said, as France had always expected that trouble might come from the North, long before the Communist move in Korea.

The big weakness of the French position in Indo-China is that the majority of the Indo-Chinese do not want them there, but the Communists gained control of the Nationalist movement and the struggle became part of the fight against Communist expansion.

The United States has promised economic and military aid to the French and the French-supported government of Vietnam which is trying to win Nationalist support away from the Communists. First military aid—seven C-47 transport planes—arrived only a few days ago. More will come, but in the meantime American action in Korea makes the French feel more confident. —United Press.

UN request causes confusion

Stockholm, July 2. Confusion and embarrassment here have followed the telegram which the United Nations' Secretary-General, Mr. Trygve Lie, has sent asking Sweden what help, if any, she can give South Korea.

Conflicting semi-official and official statements by the Swedish Foreign Ministry have caused ill will in the United States, the New York correspondents of the big Stockholm newspapers reported today.

The first reaction to the telegram was an officially-inspired statement last Friday that no reply was necessary because the telegram was so conditional.

On Saturday an official statement said Sweden's silence over the telegram had been given too categorical importance.

Shortly afterwards the Foreign Minister, M. Osten Unden, added a personal statement that the Government condemned North Korea's aggression and agreed with the Security Council's conception of the matter.

He explained that the Government wished to confer with the Parliamentary Foreign Affairs Committee, meeting tomorrow before deciding what action to take on Mr. Lie's telegram.

Commenting on the publicly-caused in the United States, the Liberal "Aftonbladet" shifted the blame to the big news agencies and the American broadcasting stations, which were "blazing forth" the news that Sweden refused to support the Security Council's resolution. —Reuter.

SLIM ARRIVES IN SINGAPORE

Singapore, July 2. Field-Marshal Sir William Slim, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, arrived today after military conferences in Australia and New Zealand.

Marshall Slim declined to comment on the Korean war, but said the military conferences so far had been very satisfactory. His plans to tour front lines where British troops are battling Communist-led rebels in Malaya and to leave for London by way of Bangkok on Thursday. —United Press.

Reply expresses U.S. appreciation Taiwan's defence

Washington, July 2.

The United States today turned down the Chinese Nationalist offer to send 33,000 troops from Taiwan to aid the Allied forces in South Korea but left the way open to use them later if necessary. The offer was made on Friday by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's government. The American reply—delivered to the Chinese embassy here late today—expressed appreciation for this prompt and substantial demonstration of support for the United Nations.

But it added, "In the light of a threat of invasion of Taiwan by the Communist forces from the mainland, a threat repeated in the last day or so by a spokesman for the Chinese Communist regime in Peking, it is the view of the government of the United States that it would be desirable for representatives of General MacArthur's headquarters to hold discussions with the Chinese military authorities on Taiwan concerning plans for the defence of the island against an invasion prior to any final decision on the wisdom of reducing defences on Taiwan by the transfer of troops to Korea."

This apparently put the final decision up to General MacArthur, who commands the Allied drive against North Korea. The note said it was understood that General MacArthur's headquarters will get in touch with the Chinese military authorities about sending representatives to Taiwan.

Observers said the note appeared to be purposely foggy about Chiang's offer. It is no secret that some Washington officials fear that the landing of Nationalist troops in South Korea would be an invitation for Chinese Communists but to prevent Chiang's planes, ships and troops from assaulting the Communists. "The future status of Taiwan," he added pointedly, "must await the restoration of security in the Pacific, peace settlement with Japan or consideration by the United Nations".

The Nationalist representative at the United Nations promptly repudiated that China has always regarded Taiwan as an integral part of the nation and intended to keep it.

The United States note was delivered today by Mr. Irving Merchant, deputy assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs. —United Press.

Strained relations in Berlin noted

Berlin, July 2.

The American authorities took a serious view of strained East-West relations in Berlin today as the official Russian newspaper here warned that the danger of war was as great in Europe as in the Far East.

The newspaper, the "Taegliche Rundschau," Russia's "voice" in Germany, said, however, that a third World War must be prevented.

Long-range world grain outlook

Washington, July 2.

The Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) says the long-range world grain outlook is bright with higher production, greater consumption and stabilised markets.

Another "Rundschau" editorial accused President Truman of "condemning open acts of war" by sending American troops to fight the Communist invaders in Korea. It said: "He wants to be the flag of the United Nations over his open acts of war and in that way hide the first phase of his Korean plan of aggression."

He called on "peace fighters" to rally behind the Communist-sponsored "Peace Front." It said: "The hour to stand the test has come for the great world peace front in all parts of the globe. The third World War planned by Wall Street must be prevented."

The Soviet, in a formal note, charged the United States with dropping potato bugs on Russian-occupied East Germany, specifically naming cities far outside the three air corridors linking West Germany and Berlin.

Air Force authorities denied the accusations, but said "the note might herald new Russian attempts to disrupt the Western air corridor to the former German capital." A high diplomatic source said such an attempt would have to be considered warlike. —United Press.

Coalition Government for France

Paris, July 2.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Henri Queuille, formed a new right of centre coalition government tonight, ending eight days of internal political uncertainty that had left France leaderless amid a growing world crisis.

The new government, already pledged in advance by its 46-year-old Radical Socialist head to full co-operation with the United States and Britain in the present Far Eastern conflict, offers little from the government of ex-Premier Georges Bidault, which was overthrown eight days ago.

It was made up almost entirely of Radical Socialists, M. Bidault's Catholic Popular Republicans, the small, moderate, Rightist Democratic and Socialist Union of Resistance and a few other Independents and Rightists. It contains no Socialists.

The 99 Socialist Deputies in the National Assembly voted for M. Queuille early yesterday morning to ensure his approval as Prime Minister, but their leaders later decided to remain outside the government itself.

An outstanding feature was the addition of ex-Premier Paul Reynaud as Minister of State in charge of relations with the warring Indo-Chinese states and Far Eastern affairs generally.

Hope for truce.

After presenting the new government to President Vincent Auriol, M. Queuille told newsmen he hoped the country would observe the political truce he had called for in his speech asking for endorsement by the National Assembly. However, political experts were less confident, and the government was generally regarded as an interim one.

M. Queuille, who was Minister of the Interior in the Bidault government, kept this job with his premiership. This in itself was a tip-off that everyone had his eye on the approaching general elections. The Minister of the Interior controls the carrying out of general elections and his Ministry has funds for which no accounting is needed. For both reasons, the Ministry is the most coveted Cabinet job in France when the elections approach.

Under the constitution, if two successive governments fall in a period of 18 months as a result of votes, the President can dissolve the Assembly and call a nationwide general election.

If M. Queuille's government should fall as M. Bidault's did a week ago, elections at the end of the year or in early 1951 would be almost a certainty. —United Press.

APPEAL TO HUK LEADERS

Manila, July 3.

Vice-President Fernando Lopez, in a radio broadcast from Iloilo, appealed to the Huk dissident bandits to lay down their arms now at this time of national emergency, with the Philippines facing the threat of external aggression if the Korean conflict spreads.

Speaking in connection with the new pacification drive against the Huk rebels in Panay, Mr. Lopez said a serious international problem had developed as the fate of democracy was now being decided by gunpowder in Korea. He said the Philippines cannot escape the impending holocaust if the democracies fail to contain the inroads of Communism. —United Press.

ITALIAN APPEAL TO WORKERS

Rome, July 2.

The Italian Confederation of Labour last night appealed to all workers to oppose Communist-sponsored strikes and agitation of any kind about Korea.

The appeal was an order of the day issued by the Secretariat of the Confederation, in which it also announced its approval of United Nations support for South Korea.

It said: "In part, Italian workers must oppose any attempts to organize agitations and strikes aimed to speculate on the situation in Korea, which is the truth in favour of those who, through armed aggression, have created the danger of world war." —United Press.

More fertiliser and farm machinery available, helping above average yields.

North America—a significant reduction in U.S. sown wheat area due to acreage control programme, bad weather and insect damage.

Acreage decreases of about 12,000,000 acres may affect size of world wheat area. Little change in maize, barley and oats.

Asia—production will depend largely on China and Korean developments.



VERY MIXED DOUBLES ON THE BRITISH CENTRE COURT

CONGRESS MAY RESTORE AID FUND CUTS

Washington, July 2.

Fearful that the Korean crisis may explode into World War III, Congress may forget economy and give the Defence Department all the funds it requested this year.

Informed sources said today that the Senate Appropriations sub-Committee has already recommended restoring House cuts in the 1950-51 military budget and that the full Committee may support it perhaps this week.

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New U.S. task force moves to Hawaii

Tokyo, July 2.

Admiral Arthur W. Radford, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Atlantic and Pacific Fleets, announced here that a new task force, now being assembled on the West Coast of America would move shortly to the Hawaiian area.

A Navy spokesman declined to say whether the newly formed task force was destined for possible action in Far Eastern waters.

The group of ships will be known as Task Group "Yoke".

It will consist of the aircraft carrier Philippine Sea, the heavy cruiser Helena and Toledo, the destroyers Hollister, Parker, Craig, Chevalier, Witsie, Sutherland, Hamner, Chander and Knox.

The task group is under the command of Rear-Admiral Walter F. Boone.

In Los Angeles Mr. Dan Kimball, Under-Secretary of the United States Navy said that part of the Pacific "mothball fleet," warships were needed in Korea.

Units of the Atlantic Fleet would probably not be shipped to the Pacific theatre, he said. —Reuter.



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KOREAN FIGHTING TO AFFECT COMMODITY SUPPLIES, U.S. THINKS

Russia and price of world gold

Washington, July 3. Whether the gold from Russia's iron curtain is shaking up world markets has Western economists guessing, says an American authority on the metal.

Mr. Donald M. McLaughlin of San Francisco, President of the Homestake Mining Company of South Dakota—the largest independent gold mine in the world—told a Rotary Club meeting:

"A mysterious weakness has been affecting the 'free' and 'black' market in gold in recent months. As a result, the 'free' price of gold in United States currency now is only one dollar more than the \$35 an ounce official price."

The free price has been variously reported as upwards of 60 dollars an ounce.

"It is difficult for me to see how it would be to Russia's advantage to depress the price of gold," said Mr. C. McLaughlin. "Some gold is apparently being used by satellite countries, operating through Switzerland."

"One suggestion has been that wealthy Chinese, fleeing from Communism, are disposing of some of their gold. The market is so thin that it can be affected by relatively minor conditions."

Mr. M. C. Laughlin added that although Homestake's production is the largest in North America, it is only producing 75 per cent prewar.—Associated Press.

TEA RATIONING IN AUSTRALIA ENDS

Canberra, July 2. The Prime Minister, Robert Menzies, today announced the abolition of tea rationing, starting on Monday.

Mr. Menzies said, "There are ample supplies of tea in Australia to meet demands." The government will continue subsidies.—United Press.

The implications of the Korean situation in relation to world agriculture are in the early stages of an analysis here with experts' view that rice, wool, cotton, hard fibres and vegetable oils will be the commodities most likely affected.

The earliest acute interest is whether the Korean struggle will have political or economic repercussions elsewhere in Asia which would either decrease production or increase consumption of rice.

Asian countries and outlying islands grow 93 per cent of the world's rice. The Asiatic shortage of rice in the post-war period was the most acute phase of the world food situation and led to expanded production in North and South America.

The South-Eastern Asiatic rice production is still far under normal and Europe therefore is not consuming in pre-war quantities. Experts said the world cotton situation is recently moving again toward surplus but the strife in the Far East should tend to expand the European need for cotton. Consumption tends to rise in periods of military tension.

The world wool stocks accumulated in the war period have been greatly reduced and sheep numbers have not yet recovered to a point forewarning surpluses.

Most military powers, including Soviet Russia, recently have been active purchasers of wool. Former supplies of course and carpet wools from Manchuria and China are no longer available.

Wheat situation

The effects of the Korean situation on wheat are expected to be influenced by policies of larger countries in respect to accumulating actual and potential reserve supplies as a precautionary measure against possible global struggle.

Some experts feel that a larger part of Western Europe has not yet definitely recovered from post-war food deficits and grain policies will be undoubtedly considered by many countries in the light of strategical contingencies. The United States press reflects already widespread apprehension regarding natural rubber supplies in world emergency. The world crisis also would stimulate demand for copra, coconut oil and vegetable oils. Since all Governments were secretive

about stockpiling plans it is impossible to appraise the actual marketing effects of the commodities situation described.

The Korean struggle has not thus far influenced major changes in the United States agricultural policies. But the situation potentially strengthened price support programmes.

An unprecedented aspect of the world agriculture situation is the recent trend toward close United States-Argentine economic cooperation. This could later become important agriculturally if the military tension increases the demand for farm products, enabling more rational use of respective production capacities.

For example, in World War II on account of lack of co-operation between Buenos Aires and Washington on pricing policies, the United States fostered the maximum domestic production of flaxseed at an extremely high cost and imports from Argentina ceased. This resulted in the use of wheat lands for flaxseed and accumulation of a large surplus of flaxseed and linseed oil which still prevents international trade along lines formerly regarded as normal.

More aid

The Korean strife strengthens the opinion here that the United States cannot avoid the responsibility of another large post-Marshall Plan for foreign aid.

With more active trend toward political and economic co-operation between American republics vis-a-vis Korea there is a prospect that the future plan would have a broader geographical base than the original European recovery programme.

All long-range thinking about world agriculture takes into account the potential submarine menace to shipping lanes. New substitutions of synthetic for natural commodities would be an important technical phase in future wars especially due to extraordinary post-war development in plastic industries.—United Press.

Manifestation at tomb of Lebanon monk

Vatican City, July 3. A strange manifestation at the tomb of Father Chérbel Maklouf, a Lebanon Holy man, has prompted investigation that may lead to his beatification and canonisation.

Maklouf, a member of the Maronite monks, died on Christmas Eve, 1898. He was renowned for his holiness. Since his death his tomb in the monastery of St. Maroun of Anaya, North Lebanon, has been a shrine for devout pilgrims.

It was while one of these groups was praying at the tomb last February that water was seen sweating from the stone. On February 25, the Superior General of the Maronite monk took the usual precautions at the tomb for the canonisation.

A medical commission was then authorised by the Church to study the matter. It ended its inquiry last month after which the Superior General of the Maronite monk took the usual precautions at the tomb for the canonisation.

These include warning to the faithful not to pray to Maklouf as though he already were beatified or canonised.

Vatican sources said today that the recent manifestation gave new impetus for introduction of a process for beatification and canonisation.

Maklouf was born in 1863 at Baal-Kaifa, Lebanon and entered the St. Maroun monastery when he was 18. He was ordained in 1889 and was soon renowned for his holiness, being permitted by his superiors to live as a hermit.

An initial step for beatification was taken on July 26, 1937, when a church investigation was begun and completed in 1929 at Diboun. Ever since then no hermit had been observed to have performed any miracle.

Qualities, one of the older and best-patronised restaurants, reported early that it has had an unusual order for the past week, especially, for dinner, with many customers from the United States.

Tried though absent



Salvatore Giuliano, the slippery bandit king who has evaded small armies of police, is to be brought to trial at Vibo, Italy in his absence. From his hideout in the hills, Giuliano has sent a defense position to the court, claiming that the machine gun which killed 12 people and injured 33 at a village near Palermo, Sicily, on May Day 1947, was turned by accident upon the crowd and that the killings were an accident. The Giuliano gangsters on trial number only 27 in person. Others, including the leader, are being tried in absentia. Photo shows some of the 27 defendants in chains on their way to the dock for one of the sessions of the trial.—AP Photo.

Philippine experiment four years old today

Manila, July 3.

The Philippine experiment will be four years old tomorrow. As this republic passes from infancy to childhood, it is now possible to assess many of the good and the bad things in its transformation from a United States dependency into a sovereign state.

London night life doldrums

London, July 2. London's night life is about to give the last rites to night club owners who have paid hundreds of thousands of pounds into trying to revive the glory that was the West End when the Duke of Windsor was the Prince of Wales.

In what will be the last gasp for several plush after-dark rendezvous if it doesn't come off, American stars are being imported by plane and ship to see if anything will win back the white tie and champagne set.

Growing pains, however, have not been severe enough to make the Filipinos regret their separation from the parent country. As a people, they are convinced that they were right in breaking away.

Political and economic troubles have beset the Philippines. Rival factions have been bickering. President Elpidio Quirino recognised graft and corruption in the government when he recently appointed an integrity board to investigate.

A high Filipino official had this to say about the tumult:

Because the Philippines was the first colonial country in the Far East to gain its independence, it became the test case of the new freedom of Asian area peoples. The Philippines is beginning to provide answers to the question of whether a small, militarily weak country is better off on its own or behind the political and economic aegis of a big power.

The independence road has been bumpy for the Philippines. Even with much material help and fatherly guidance from the United States, the Filipinos have found that the freedom they fought for did not alone create a utopian state.

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A new feeling
"The Philippines fought for their independence through centuries of Spanish rule. When the United States took over more than 50 years ago, they kept on fighting for freedom. They beat the Japanese throughout World War II. Finally, they got their independence and there was nobody left to fight. So they started fighting each other. We hope that a new feeling of nationalism will bring them to their senses soon."

Foreign observers here do not share the fears sometimes expressed abroad that the Philippine government is nearing collapse and that the country is on the verge of revolution. The situation is serious but not critical; they say.

These are the major problems: The Hukks—the peasant outlaw organisation known as the Hukks have terrorised the people of the flat lands of Luzon throughout the life of the republic. Its leaders are Reds who have made it a dangerous Communist front army threatening the stability of the government. The Philippine armed forces have curbed, but not suppressed the Hukks. Effective land reforms that would distribute land among the "kamiks" or the farmers, are held by many to be the only permanent solution to the peasant problem.

The economy—as the windfall of American aid diminished during the last 10 months, the Philippines found the clubs with the American stars are doing the most business. One restaurant offered singer Herb Jeffries a half-interest if he would stay for the summer season.

But no one expects the West End to glow again as it did in the Prince of Wales' day, not even if Princess Margaret doubles her already extensive schedule of night clubbing.

Qualities, one of the older and best-patronised restaurants, reported early that it has had an unusual order for the past week, especially, for dinner, with many customers from the United States.

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Highly exaggerated rumours on Red Berlin manoeuvres

Berlin, July 2.

American intelligence officers in Berlin today dismissed as highly exaggerated rumours without foundation, reports published in the United States that Soviet troops plus 25,000 East German Communist "People's Police" were engaged in extensive joint manoeuvres on the outskirts of Berlin.

These reports (not carried by the Associated Press) claimed that the Russians were staging the manoeuvres to counter American intervention in Korea. The reports also claimed that one of the exercises was the seizure of the British-controlled Gatow airport and added that Western authorities in Berlin were apprehensive.

German intelligence officers said they know Russian occupation troops were manoeuvring in East Germany, "just as our troops manoeuvre in the summer". But they added that persistent investigation had failed to procure any evidence that the Russians were using the German police army in their manoeuvres.

The reports about joint Russo-German manoeuvres around Berlin were rejected by one senior officer, who said, "I am sure they are not true. They are at best highly exaggerated rumours which our investigation has failed to substantiate."

The reports about manoeuvres on the outskirts of Berlin were traced to a junior officer.

Routine drill

This Lieutenant later said that remarks which he had made to some newspapermen dealt only with rumours which four investigating agents proved to be exaggerated and nothing more than routine summer drills.

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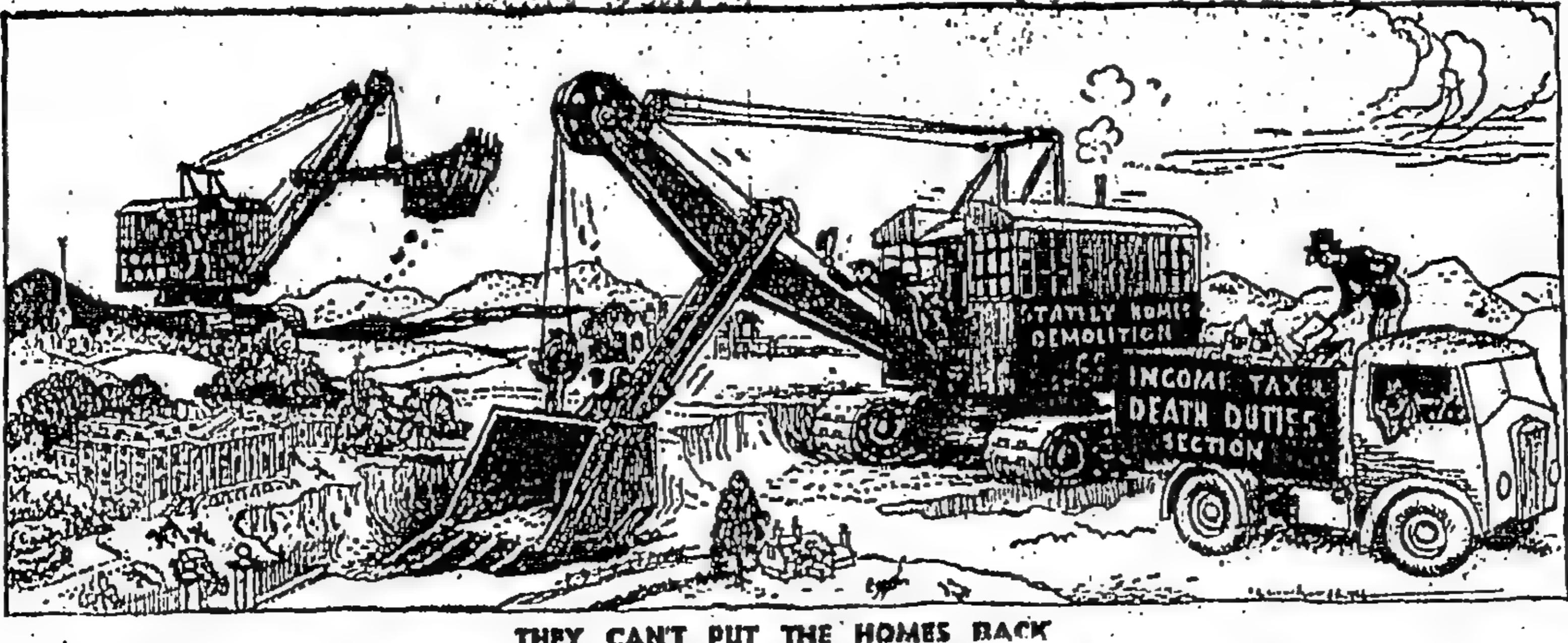
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TEMPERAMENT IS LIKE A FINGERPRINT

When we say that someone is temperamental we usually mean that we find him or her difficult to get on with. Yet we are all temperamental.

"Our investigation later showed," he added, "that there were not anywhere near that number of police there. Furthermore, we found that this is the barracks of a regular Russian garrison and that they were only conducting a small unit problem. This is not exceptional and in no way disturbing."

Kranzplatz was formerly the biggest German Wehrmacht barracks and training centre near Berlin.

Two senior American intelligence officers pointed out that this was the summer manoeuvres season for all the occupation armies, not only the Russian.

No confirmation

However, they added that despite persistent investigation of recurrent rumours, there was no confirmation that the Russians were employing German police in their war games.

They said the Americans did not even have any evidence that the Russians used the Germans for police duties in manoeuvres.

One senior officer said he expected the Russian manoeuvres in East Germany would last most of the summer. He said that any manoeuvres around Berlin "would naturally be presumed to deal with Berlin problems, just as any which we conducted here would deal with problems in the defence of Berlin."—Associated Press.

Appearance tells

The Introvert is more likely to prefer golf to cricket, a long and solitary walk to an organised and boisterous hike. He prefers singing solo to the glee party. He has no parlour tricks or small talk. Fools are usually introverts though Browning certainly wasn't one.

The appearance of people may give away their temperament. The typical Briton is plump, not easy-going and maybe sluggish, not easily put out. The cartoonist depicts him as thick-set and embellished with some comfortable curves.

The melancholic, on the other hand, has a lean and hungry look. Perhaps this can all be explained by glands, another way of saying that we don't know why temperament should find expression in physique.

The introvert may wear a superior air, as well as a Bloomsbury garb, intended to remind us that he is not as other men are. But let no one think that he really is a superior being. In fact, among the most successful people of this world are the brainy extroverts. They have drive as well as capacity, vigour as well as intellect.

Judging people's temperaments is a difficult business. Certainly the single interview is a pretty unreliable guide.

Testimonials which are honest and frank—and this is an important qualification—are much more important than the judgment at first sight. To live or work with someone is the only way of making a decent assessment of what their "feelings" are like.

Sorting them out

Nowadays psychologists are pretty good if a little laborious at sorting people out on their temperaments. They sometimes use life-size puzzles for the purpose—at least they are a measure of perseverance. Other people think they can sort us out from our handwriting.

Personality is something bigger than temperament. It is intelligence, hordey, environment and a host of other things added up together.

In personality, as in temperament, no two people are alike just as no two people's fingerprints are alike. For example, there is the childlike, personal, showy, full of excuses, quick to laughter and to tears and confined in Number One.

There is the practical, personality of those whose lives are one strict timetable and whose persons are faultlessly attired in Number One.

Hosts of types

There is the "again the powers that-be" personality of the fellow who expects the facts to be modified to suit him; how easily life such people imagine and their hosts of other oddities.

It has been frequently reported that communism such as American, German, Norwegian, etc., and conservative, including the country, etc., in the Southern states of America. More recently, it has been reported that the Chinese, Indian, etc., are the latest additions to the list.

WHAT HAPPENS WHEN MARSHALL AID ENDS?

The chronology of the American political system is like the laws of the Medes and the Persians, and in the year 1952 we will be faced with the awkward conjunction of a Presidential election and the ending of Marshall Aid.

When the Marshall Plan was launched in 1947 and given a five-year lease of life this may not have seemed important.

But it seems important now, for it is hard to see how any American stock-taking, still more any American Plan, can be completed without getting thoroughly mixed up in what promises to be a very robust, not to say rugged, Presidential campaign.

For Mr. Truman can hardly avoid pointing with pride at the most important single act of his Presidency, and all bi-partisan approaches cast aside, the Republicans will find it hard not to damn the plan as executed and harder still not to damn any substitute for it.

Indeed, one consideration alone will make some injection of controversy inevitable. When the plan was first launched its cost was about equal to the American Budget surplus; then it became equal to the American deficit, and unless there are unforeseen changes in American fiscal policy the deficit will be at least as big as ever in 1952.

The responsibility for that deficit will be passed to and fro between the high contesting parties—and the only visible economy in sight will be the ending of Marshall Aid, provided that there is no open or concealed renewal of it.

Why should there be? Britain's position at the moment is brighter than it has been for years. She has been cutting down dollar deficit; Britons have, in a small way, been breaking into the American market; they have been reducing American imports as in the case of films, or there in forms that do not increase the demand for dollars as in the case of oil.

What is to be done? The first thing is to notice that this situation is not new. None of these countries, nor Western Europe as a whole, has paid its way in trading directly with the United States since 1914.

Investments

Even before that, the deficit was covered by investments in the United States, facilitated in the first war. The United States then became a creditor nation, but unlike Britain in the same position in the nineteenth century, neither needed nor wanted the imports with which her debts could have paid their way.

The late war merely made desperate a situation that was urgent in 1939. And this unbalance was one of the causes of the great depression which began with the collapse of the New York stock market in 1929.

Only by a great growth in world trade can Europe be solvent, unless the United States is willing to go on pouring out dollars in the old, lavish style. She is not likely to be in that frame of mind in 1952.

First of all, there are two black patches in the European landscape: Western Germany and Italy. Neither is near solving her dollar problem, and whatever improvements there are at the moment neither looks like solving it by 1952.

Yet, if Italy and the German Federal Republic are both insolvent in 1952 the comparative solvency of Britain, France and Belgium won't be enough to secure European stability.

Behind the scenes the American exports are very conscious of this; they think both the Italian and German Governments should be more conscious of it, but they doubt, no matter what wisdom, foresight, and self-restraint are shown in Rome or Bonn, that the two weak sisters can be strong enough to stand on their own feet by 1952.

More serious is the American realisation (confined at the moment to a small and select circle of economists, officials, and the more enlightened politicians and businessmen) that, in some ways, the Marshall Plan was misconceived; innocently misconceived.

Deficit problems

Almost from the beginning, it was seen as a rule of simple deficit problems. Country "X" has a dollar deficit of so much, then it must have a sum of dollars to fill the gap, by which means it is encouraged to import more.

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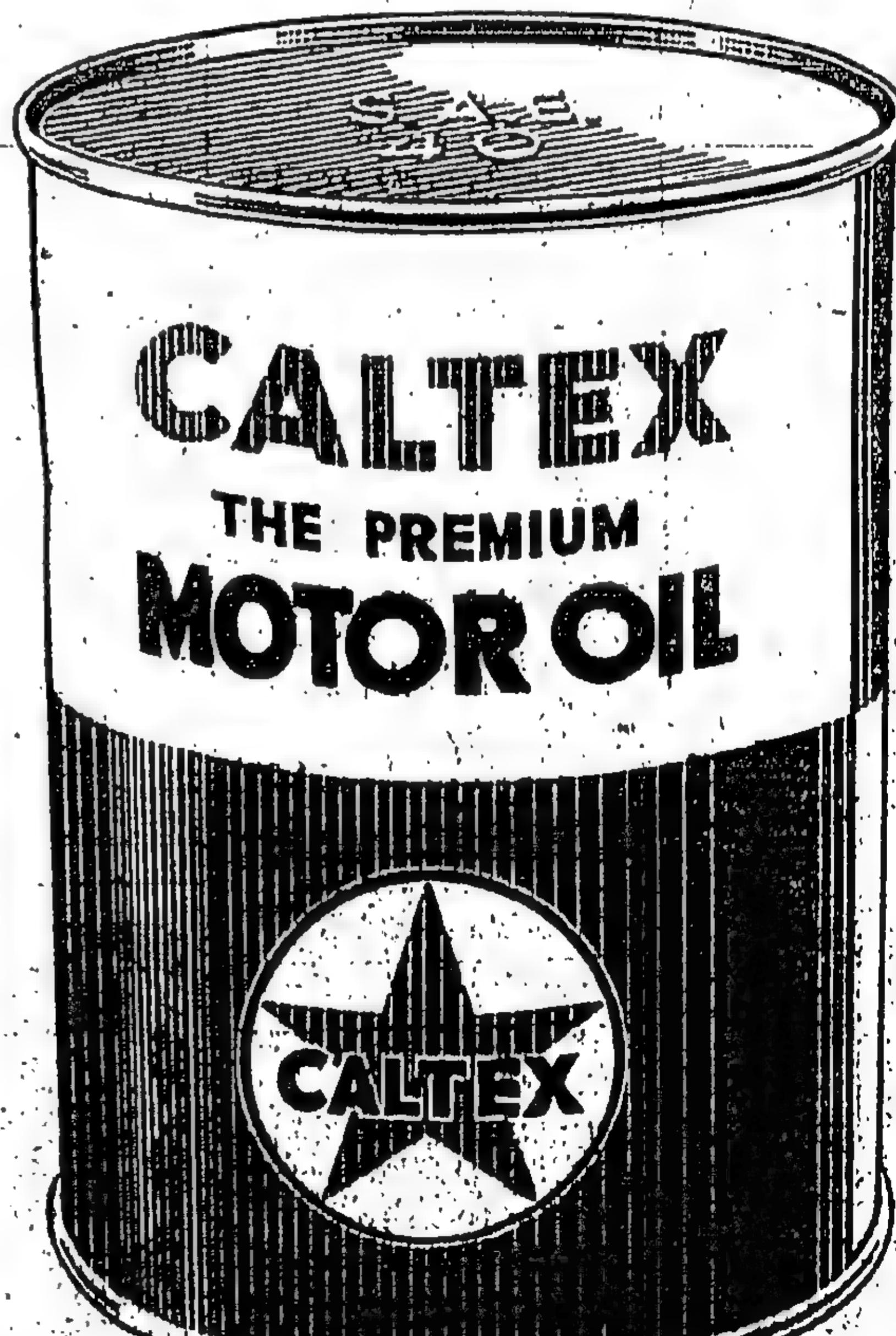
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London, July 2.
The Soviet newspaper "Izvestia" today attacked General Douglas MacArthur for allegedly converting \$750 million into a sum for military operations in the Far East. The "Izvestia" article, distributed by the Soviet news agency Tass, said that the American general had "grossly misappropriated" the money.



CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

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"SOOCHOW"	Bangkok	5 p.m. 9th July
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	5 p.m. 11th July*
"FENGTIEN"	Yokohama, Nagoya	5 p.m. 13th July
"YUNNAN"	Osaka & Kobe	15th July
"PAKHOI"	Singapore, Djakarta, Samarang, Sourabaya & Macassar	15th July
"POYANG"	Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka & Kobe	15th July

* Sails from Custodian Wharf.

ARRIVALS FROM

"SOOCHOW"	Kobe	7th July
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	9th July
"FENGTIEN"	Indonesia & Singapore	10th July
"PAKHOI"	Bangkok	10th/11th July
"POYANG"	Tientsin & Tsingtao	12th July

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ARRIVALS FROM

"CHANGSHA"	Japan	7th July
"CHANGTE"	Australia & Manila	25th July
"ANKING"	Australia & Ocean Island	27th July
"TAIYUAN"	Australia & Japan	7th Aug.

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"PELEUS"	Genoa, Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow	8th July
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ARRIVALS FROM

"MARON"	U.K. via Straits
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No consideration of putting merchant fleet on war footing

Washington, July 2,

A spokesman for both the U.S. Navy and Maritime Commission said today there is no consideration of plans to place the United States merchant shipping on a wartime footing.

A Navy official said that while such plans undoubtedly are prepared in reserve they have not been taken out of the reserve status for consideration so far in the Korean crisis and probably would not be unless the situation deteriorates to a point that a general world war appeared imminent.

The Maritime Commission spokesman said he knew of no plans for mobilization of shipping on the West Coast or any other specific area but indicated that if mobilization is considered necessary it would be done on an overall basis.

He said the Commission has not received from the Defence Department any directives or requests to prepare for such eventualities as far as the Maritime Commission has the responsibility for the maintenance of about 2,000 vessels now in the reserve fleet.

The spokesman commented: "Certainly the fact of ships in the reserve fleet has been a subject of study by the National Defence Commission, and the Maritime Commission is continuing to do so under active consideration in the interest of the 1,500 privately owned ships now in the reserve fleet."

The spokesman continued: "The fact of ships in the reserve fleet has been a subject of study by the National Defence Commission, and the Maritime Commission is continuing to do so under active consideration in the interest of the 1,500 privately owned ships now in the reserve fleet."

Cowie takes stand against Solicitor

(Continued from Page 1)

The first witness called by the Crown was Sub-Inspector Chan Kin-wan, of the Kowloon Traffic Office, who said he attended late on the afternoon of April 18 a traffic accident in Prince Edward Road, near the junction of Waterloo Road and Prince Edward Road, involving a Chinese lady and a Dairy Farm cyclist. I told him I passed the scene in my car shortly after the accident. He said he was representing the Chinese lady involved, and he told me the name of the lady.

At this stage Cheung Dik-chan was brought into court and witness identified her as the lady who was in the car.

Both the lady and second defendant were taken to Kowloon Hospital. He went there himself, saw the lady, and asked for her licence. She handed him a learner's licence which had expired on April 22, 1949.

On April 21 he served her with a statutory notice of intended prosecution, and on May 12 he charged her with manslaughter and dangerous driving.

In the manslaughter charge she was alleged to have killed Ko Kwan-lun, an ice cream seller employed by the Dairy Farm.

This concluded his evidence, and both Mr. Sheldon and Mr. McNeill said they would reserve their cross-examination.

Confidential

"Me then went on to say what I'm going to ask you, I want you to treat as confidential, whether you say yes or no, to my suggestion. Will you say that you taught the girl to drive and that you gave her special instructions in emergency stopping as well as your routine instructions?"

"He said the girl had held a learner's licence for two months which expired in March 1949. He added he had insisted to the girl that no matter what the outcome of the case, the relatives of the dead man involved would receive compensation from her."

Mr. Hooton asked if anything further was said.

Cowie replied Silva further stated he would require him to pass the Hong Kong driving test.

Silva was said to have asked Cowie to say that he was innocent of the charge.

Next to be called was Sub-Inspector J. H. Goodman of the Police Traffic Office, Hong Kong, in charge of driving licences. He said Cheung's learner's licence was issued on February 23, 1949, for two months and was not renewed.

There was no record of any full driving licence being issued in her name.

Mr. Lo Li-ying, clerk of the Kowloon Magistracy, gave evidence regarding records of the Cheung Dik-chan manslaughter case.

Miss Cheung Dik-chan herself was the next witness. She said she was an actress living at 97 Nathan Road, first floor. She was involved in a motor-car accident on April 18 on Prince Edward Road. In the car with her was a Mr. Tam. Later she was charged with manslaughter and dangerous driving.

Before she instructed Mr. Cooper and Mr. Bonnachi for her defence, she had asked a Mr. Choi to get Mr. Marcus du Silva to defend her.

In answer to Mr. Hooton whether before the accident on April 18 she had received any driving instructions, she said a European friend had instructed her in February last year.

"From the time of the accident up to your instructing Mr. Cooper to defend you, did you receive any driving instructions?" "I did not."

She said she had never told anyone she had driving lessons. "Do you know Cowie?" "I do not."

"Have you had any driving lessons from him?" "No, I have not."

"At an identification parade on June 16 when you were asked to pick out the person who had taught you to drive, was that person in the parade?" "No."

Cowie was then brought in, and in reply to Crown Counsel she said she did not know him, nor had he ever given her lessons. She said she had never told anyone Cowie had given her lessons.

"After the accident did you see Silva?" "I can't remember clearly whether I had done so or not."

"Did you go to his office?" "No."

In reply to a further question she said she had not spoken to any member of Mr. Silva's staff. Charles Chan, driving teacher employed by Cowie at his morning school, sold at about 1:30 p.m. on May 8 answered a phone call and heard the voice at the other end say "This is Mr. Silva, the solicitor." The caller said he wanted to speak to Mr. Cowie who answered the phone and a conversation took place.

"After parting at the main entrance," continued Cowie, "I again told Silva I would require time to consider my appointment book and in my case I would require time to consider the matter.

"Silva then asked me questions concerning my appointment book, and I explained that I have a day-to-day appointment book, showing the times, names and in some cases the places to meet my pupils."

"All this conversation took place in the lounge of the Peninsula Hotel. After that we went upstairs and had tea."

Mr. Hooton asked: "What is your normal fee for giving expert evidence in court?"

Cowie replied he had only given expert evidence in court as a police officer in 1948 and 1949.

During tea, said Cowie, nothing further was said on the subject. After tea they walked downstairs, and walking through the lounge, witness saw a friend, D.P. Cutler, who nodded to him. Cutler was leaving his office in the hotel.

At this point Cowie recalled he had missed a point earlier in his evidence.

"During the conversation in the lounge, and before Silva brought forward his suggestion, he asked me what were my feelings regarding police courts, and I told him I was prejudiced. I gave him the reason why."

"After parting at the main entrance," continued Cowie, "I again told Silva in the presence of Mr. Cashman, who gave me certain instructions.

"At 9:45 a.m. the same morning, accompanied by Mr. Cashman, I returned to my home. Mr. Cashman brought with him a recording machine and he set up the induction pad underneath the telephone, with the machine ready.

"I then telephoned the office of Mr. Silva in the presence of Mr. Cashman. I was, however, unable to contact him and arranged for him to telephone me at 2:30 p.m. the same day."

"The recorder was left in my room in another room by Mr. Cashman. He gave me instructions how to operate it."

"That afternoon, Silva did not telephone back, but on the morning of May 23, on my getting back from tea, I found two visiting cards which had been left at my home. I set up the recording machine and the induction pad. At about 1:30 p.m. the telephone rang, and I switched on the recorder.

"The voice said 'I see you are Marcus speaking' and a conversation took place."

"The voice said 'I see you are Marcus speaking' and a conversation took place."

"The voice said 'I see you are Marcus speaking' and a conversation took place."

CANTONESE BY RADIO

BY S.K. LEE

Lesson 40 (D)

Vocabulary

233. (baɪ) busy(2)
234. (shən) shun(1)
235. (k'leɪ) (k'leɪ)
236. (p'ing) (p'ing)
237. (ən) awn(1)

238. (ləʊ) loy(1)

239. (bən) bən(1)



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** only to Singapore, Penang & Del. Del.

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SOUTH AMERICA ARRIVALS SAILINGS
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"TEGELDERG" In Port 6th July
"TJIKAMPEK" 6th Aug.
"RUY'S" 6th Aug.
* not calling Manila and South America
* not calling Manila

JAPAN ARRIVALS SAILINGS
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"TEGELDERG" 6th July 3rd Aug.
"RUY'S" 16th July

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"STEEL ADMIRAL" 20th Aug.

ARRIVALS FROM U.S.A.
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"STEEL ADMIRAL" 11th July 29th July 10th Aug.

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H.M.V. "MINDORO" 28th July

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H.M.V. "SUMATRA" 30th July
H.M.V. "MINDORO" Mid Aug.

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FINANCE AND COMMERCE

METAL
MARKET
TURMOILPACIFIC WAR SCARE
CAUSES UNEASINESS;
LARGE DECLINE SEENNew York, July 2.
War fears which put other markets in turmoil this week had little observable effect on non-ferrous metals, except tin.

With the war scare tin prices clattered about 2 1/4 cents during the week to 70 3/4 cents a pound. But the advance reflected market strength in the Far East rather than a type of buying pressure here.

Copper and zinc were booming before the Korean outbreak anyway. And the non-ferrous industries as a whole had one of their most prosperous half years ending with demand prospects good for weeks and maybe months ahead.

Lead dropped a half cent bound to 11 cents, New York, because of uncertainty over the Government's future lead stockpiling programme, weaker demand and continued large imports.

Copper and zinc held unchanged as the strike on Western railroads helped intensify the supply squeeze which has harassed buyers of both metals for months.

However, beginning Saturday, consumers forced to purchase foreign origin copper to cover their supply gap had to pay two cents a pound more than the base price of 22 1/2 cents. For the two-cent import tariff was restored at least temporarily when lawmakers from mining states declined to accept any compromise extending the duty waiver.

Still hoping

Congressional opponents of the tariff were still hopeful a new suspension would be voted after hearings in the next two weeks, and that it would be made retroactive.

The mid-point of 1930 fully developed many of the trends in metals which were only beginning to shape up at the start of the year. Demand for copper and zinc has flourished with the car, steel and construction industries going full blast. Suppliers' stocks of both metals have dropped sharply to the lowest levels in many years, in the case of copper and most consumers still have been unable to obtain all the metal they need.

While lead now is one cent below the early 1930 price level, copper has gained four cents and zinc five cents. Also higher than six months ago: aluminum, antimony, nickel and Chinese tungsten ore. Slightly lower are manganese ore, platinum, silver and quicksilver.

Copper orders

Copper orders on producer books for June now are expected to total about 105,000 tons (revised) and July shipments orders are around 66,000 tons.

Major non-ferrous metal prices: Copper—22.50 cents a pound, Connecticut Valley; foreign, 22.30, New York.

Lead—10 cents a pound, New York; foreign nominal, 10.25 cents, Gulf of Mexico ports.

Zinc—15 cents a pound, East St. Louis; 15.22 cents, New York; foreign nominal, 14.50 cents, Gulf ports.

Aluminum—17.50 cents a pound ingots; 16.50 pig, shipping points.

Antimony—27.78 cents a pound cased (less than carload lots), New York; 24.50 cents bulk, Laredo, Texas.

Manganese—79.8—81.8 cents a long ton (24 lbs), cfr U.S. ports, duty paid.

Ferromanganese—US\$172—US\$175 gross ton, shipping point, Nickel—48 cents a pound, Ontario.

Platinum—60 dollars retail, New York.

Silver—72.75 cents an ounce, New York.

Tin—87.75 cents a pound, New York.

Quicksilver—US\$70—US\$72 a flask of 75 pounds, New York.

Associated Press.

U.S. dollars dropped over the week-end and opened yesterday at HK\$5.084. The rate was down to 55.98 before lunchtime. In the afternoon it recovered to 56.01. It relaxed to 55.994 at the close.

TT opened at HK\$4.05, dropped to 30.02 recovered to 30.03 after lunch and closed at 30.01.

K Gold (industrial gold) had another hectic day. Yesterday it touched a new high of HK\$318 a tael in the afternoon.

The opening rate was \$300.

It was pushed up to \$310 by lunchtime. It was down again to \$307. The spurt started after lunch when it was at \$312 and later \$318. At the close it was \$314.70.

Sterling was slightly weaker at HK\$16.40.

Australian pounds dropped 10 cents to 100.40.

Australian dollars continued nominal at 100.40.

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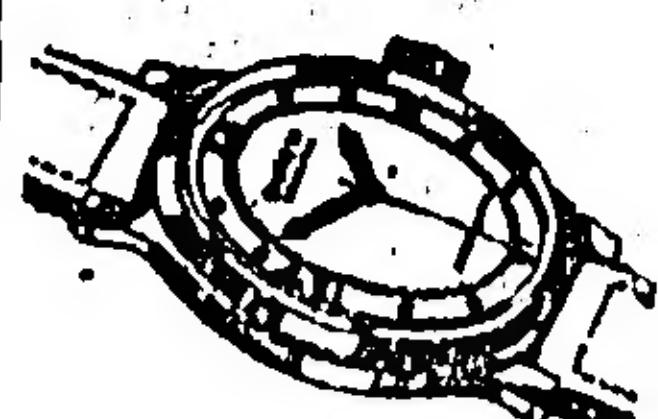
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CHINA MAIL

HONG KONG, TUESDAY, JULY 4, 1950.

SPAIN BEAT ENGLAND IN WORLD SOCCER CUP

Results of tennis encounters

A full programme of Tennis League matches in the Men's "B" Division were played off yesterday, with the best game of the day between Club de Recreio and Craigengower Cricket Club at King's Park, and resulted in a draw, each team scoring four and half sets.

For the home team, the best result was achieved by J. J. Reymond and veteran A. V. Giansano. This pair won two and a half sets out of three.

RECREIO 4½ - CCC 4½

J. J. Reymond and A. V. Giansano (Rec) beat S. Leonard and H. Noronha 6-3; drew with N. Leonard and H. M. Liu 6-6; beat D. Leonard and H. K. Lee 6-3; A. Barreto and H. A. Barreto (Rec) lost to Leonard and Liu 3-6; beat Leonard and Liu 6-4; beat Leonard and Lee 7-5.

A. A. Noronha and L. Vieira (Rec) lost to Leonard and Noronha 4-6; lost to Leonard and Liu 6-7; lost to Leonard and Lee 3-6.

CRC 7-LRC 2

Chinese Recreation Club beat Ladier Recreation Club by seven sets to two in the Men's "B" Division Tennis League at Causeway Bay.

K. M. Au and Molan Chan (CRC) beat Shawe and Hubbard 6-3; beat Smarte and Saul 6-2; beat Mange and Onchend 6-2. D. C. Link and P. F. Chey (CRC) beat Shawe and Hubbard 7-5; beat Smarte and Saul 6-0; lost to Mange and Onchend 2-6. C. K. Lee and Y. T. Fung (CRC) lost to Shawe and Hubbard 4-6; beat Smarte and Saul 6-1; beat Mange and Onchend 6-3.

South China (1) 8-IRC 0

At King's Park, South China (1) beat Indian Recreation Club in the Men's "B" Division League match by nine sets to nil.

Z. L. Sia and B. Saw (SC) beat A. R. Kitchell and I. M. Orms 6-2; beat I. Kitchell and S. M. M. Bux 6-2; beat S. A. R. Bux and S. M. Rumjahn 6-1.

Rock Liang and Poker Tong (SC) beat Kitchell and Orms 6-3; beat Kitchell and Bux 6-2; beat Bux and Rumjahn 6-2.

K. L. Ma and T. Kwok (SC) beat Kitchell and Orms 6-3; beat Kitchell and Bux 7-5; beat Bux and Rumjahn 6-3.

SC (2) 4-KCC 5

Entertaining the Kowloon Cricket Club in the Men's "B" Division Tennis League South China (2) went down to the Cricketers by five sets to four at King's Park.

George Lin and C. C. Yu (SC) beat F. Kermani and A. E. F. Guest 6-4; drew with J. Leroux and A. Augusted 6-6; drew with A. V. White and R. L. Stover 6-6. C. M. Chang and No. Yu (SC) lost to Kermani and Guest 3-6; lost to Leroux and Augusted 1-6; beat White and Stover 6-0.

H. K. Ho and A. C. Wu (SC) lost to Kermani and Guest 5-7; lost to Leroux and Augusted 2-6; beat White and Stover 6-0.

LADIES "B" DIVISION

CCC 8-Recreo "W" 1. Craigengower Cricket Club beat Club de Recreio "White" in the Ladies "B" Division Tennis League match at Happy Valley yesterday by eight sets to one.

Mr. Choi and Miss Rumjahn (CCC) beat Miss M. Ribeiro and Miss Xavier 6-4; beat Miss Carvalho and Mrs. Gonsalves 6-0; beat Mrs. Soares and Mrs. Plana 6-1.

Mrs. I. Souza and Mrs. Yang (CCC) lost to Ribeiro and Xavier 4-6; beat Carvalho and Gonsalves 6-1; beat Soares and Plana 6-1.

HKCC beat USRC

In their postponed Men's Doubles "B" Division League Lawn Tennis match played at Chater Road yesterday, the Hong Kong Cricket Club defeated the United Recreational Club by 4½ sets to 2½.

The following are the results: T. J. Gould and E. Zulmar (HKCC) beat H. Sia and G. S. Stubbs 6-3; beat C. Mullins and M. Sordon 6-4; lost to W. K. Thompson and R. C. Cooke 6-7.

R. McPherson and K. C. Bell (HKCC) beat Stuck and Stubbs 6-4; beat Mullins and Sordon 6-4; drew with Thompson and Cooke 6-6.

H. Owen-Hughes and L. A. Gurnett (HKCC) met to Stuck and Stubbs 2-6; beat Mullins and Sordon 6-0; beat Thompson and Cooke 6-4.

Rio de Janeiro, July 2. Spain beat England by 1-0 in a World Soccer Cup championship game today and thus eliminated that country from taking part in the finals.

The following were the results of games played in the various pools:

POOL "A": Switzerland beat Mexico by two goals to one at Porto Alegre. Switzerland led 2-0 at half-time.

POOL "B": Spain beat England by 1-0, and so go into the final pool. The two teams were level in a goal less first half. The game was played at Rio.

Chile beat the United States by three goals to two at Recife. No goals were scored by either side in the first half.

POOL "C": Italy beat Paraguay by two goals to nil at Sao Paulo. Sweden led in this pool and have qualified to enter the final pool.

The Italian team led Paraguay by one goal to nil at half-time.

POOL "D": Uruguay beat Bolivia by eight goals to nil at Belo Horizonte, and so qualified for the final pool. Uruguay led Bolivia 4-0 at half-time. As these are the only teams competing in this pool, the winners automatically pass into the final pool.

A day of heavy rain on Saturday and during the night and morning of Sunday found a thick mist over the stadium at Sao Paulo for the match between Uruguay and Paraguay.

The mist did not clear up until just before mid-day. This match was important to Paraguay as Italy had failed to qualify for the finals, but a win for Paraguay would allow them to repay Sweden for the right of going forward.

Uruguay won the first World Cup competition in 1930.

The final positions of the preliminary pools were as follows:

Paraguayan goal and then the South Americans returned to the attack only to be kept out by a solid Italian defence.

Half-time arrived with Italy leading one goal to zero.

The second half opened with Paraguay pressing hard and in the very first minute Avrilis won through the Italian defence and passed to Lopez, who missed the ball.

The Italians were forced to concede two corners within two minutes and then Lopez, with a terrible shot, hit the post and the ball bounced back into play.

The second Italian goal was scored very soon after and the play became bogged down to defence on the part of the Paraguayans until the whistle sounded.

Standings

Brazil, Spain, Sweden and Uruguay are the four finalists for the Jules Rimet World Soccer Cup series. Italy, the holders, lost their grip on the Cup when losing to Sweden earlier in the series and England, who had been fancied to win their pool, suffered defeats at the hands of the United States and Spain and were eliminated.

Brazil got through after being held in an earlier game by Switzerland, while Uruguay had the easiest of tasks as there were only two teams in their pool and they beat Bolivia by eight goals to nil.

Uruguay won the first World Cup competition in 1930.

The final positions of the preliminary pools were as follows:

POOL "A": Brazil 3 2 1 0 8 2 5; Yugoslavia 3 2 0 1 7 3 4; Switzerland 3 1 1 1 4 6 6; Mexico 3 0 0 3 2 10 0.

POOL "B": Spain 3 3 0 0 6 1 6; England 3 1 0 2 2 4 2; United States 3 1 0 2 3 6 2; Chile 3 1 0 2 3 6 2.

POOL "C": Sweden 2 1 1 0 5 4 3; Italy 2 1 0 1 4 3 2; Paraguay 2 0 1 1 2 4 1.

POOL "D": Uruguay 1 1 0 0 8 0 2; Bolivia 1 0 0 1 0 8 0.

—Reuter.



Once again our tennis girls, daintily dressed, have been knocked to pieces by the U.S.A. damsels.

Years ago, our tennis women, heavily clad, used to beat the world, maybe not much of an athletic world, but they used to do it.

Now we hear our footballers at Rio are going to wear Continental Abbreviated Shorts, so in view of what happened to our tennis girls—

—I'm all for long shorts—The Soft Aston Villa, Blackburn Olympic and West Bromwich Albion used to Bring em back to Lord's and the West Indies might be sorry.

Incidentally, in the long apparel, our old Time Prize-fighters used to go about 135 rounds, which is about 131 more than nowadays.

—Zig Nease

—Wimbledon, July 2. Britain's bookmakers sacrificed their normal Sunday to provide special betting odds on the Wimbledon tennis championships. Two United States players were the chief cause of their concern.

Vic Seixas, 12th seeded American who was quoted at 6-1 on Saturday morning, was rated by bookies on Saturday as 4-1 chance for the men's singles title. The tumble was due to Seixas' upset of the Australian veteran, Jack Bromwich, No. 8 seed, in Saturday's battle for a place in the last eight.

Miss Doris Hart, favourite for the women's singles title, was an even money bet on Saturday. Today she was made a 4-6 favourite.

Frank Seddon, Australia's sole remaining representative in the singles event, began the tournament as joint favourite with Billy Talbot of United States but lost favour because of his injured wrist. The Australian succession of good performances made Sedgman a 5-2 favourite with Talbot quoted at 3-1.

Chances of other players in the men's last eight are quoted as Jack Doherty (Egypt) 7-2; Eric Sturges (South Africa) and Seixas 4-1; Art Larter (U.S.) 10-1; and Gardner Mulloy (U.S.) 12-1.

Following Miss Hart in the women's singles are her compatriot, Miss Louise Bourne, in 13th place, and Mrs. Margaret Osborne DuPont, who quoted at 2-1. Mrs. Fay Todd, fourth of the U.S. big four, is on an after at 8-1.

Philadelphia 7-11; Washington 4-7; winning pitcher Bob Hooper, loser, Ted

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